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Furs J. Wolf
The Name of Authority in FURS
1 King George Ave., Jerusalem Tel. 5453

Column One
By David Courtney

U.N. and the "Palestine Question" have become oddly ill-matched: they get in each other's way every time the General Assembly meets. At best, their union raises hopes only to let them down again. The resolution calling for direct negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbours began as a heartening attempt to bring logic and plain sense to the problem. In committee stage it appeared to have the enthusiastic support of a majority of the delegations, including the United States, Britain and France. But enthusiasm wanes quickly in the charged atmosphere of the U.N. and, on the eve of the General Assembly vote, the chances are that a resolution welcomed by an impressive majority a week ago may fall by the shuttered wayside.

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THERE may be a last-minute whipping up of consciences, of course; but even then the majority is not likely to be impressive enough to give the resolution that degree of moral validity which might compel the Arab States to take it seriously. That will be a pity. It is always a pity when honest endeavour flounders. It is particularly pitiful that an attempt to break an international deadlock which has disastrous effects on the stability of one of the decisive regional areas of the world, should founder; and should passively be allowed to founder. For whether the peace resolution passes or fails it has become fairly evident that none of its sponsors or most powerful supporters will make the slightest effort, against Arab intransigence, to ensure the taking of practical peace measures.

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THE Arabs have had a bad U.N. They have failed to carry the Assembly with them over Tunisia or Morocco. The Western Powers, whilst not feeling sorry for them, do feel that they dare not be a conspicuous party to any further snub. Undoubtedly they will vote for the peace resolution; but it has been clear for a day or two that they have been unwilling to exercise their considerable influence to sway the voting of those smaller States which have it numerically in their power to prevent the two-thirds majority needed in this instance. The Western Powers are in the belief that whilst Israel-Arab peace negotiations are highly desirable, it is still more desirable to avoid action that might upset the negotiations already in some kind of progress between them and certain Arab States.

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THEREFORE, it would seem that the resolution, even if it should barely pass, will stand a very good chance of joining the long list of fruitless resolutions on the "Palestine Question" upon which successive General Assemblies have wasted time. If it does not pass, it will thereby emphasize the fruitlessness and the waste of time. But then it will also raise the question: what next? How long can Israel be expected to put up with a state of affairs which is dangerous to peace, burdensome to economies, contrary to the expressed aims of the armistice agreements and contemptuous of the terms of the U.N. Charter itself? If the Arabs like it that way and Israel does not and U.N. is unable to do anything about it, how long must Israel accept it?

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IT was not this country's intention to raise the "Palestine Question" at U.N. Israel would have said nothing about it if the Arabs had not introduced the subject in terms of accusation and hostility. Their resolutions were forced to give way to the resolution calling for direct peace negotiations; and to that extent, whether the resolution is passed or not, they will have failed in their efforts. Israel, which had preferred to keep the "Palestine Question" out of this General Assembly, warmly welcomed the peace resolution but will be no worse off than she had originally expected to be, if it fails. But that will give small comfort.

Jerusalem, December 18.

NATO Budget Cut Despite Demand By Army Chiefs

PARIS, Thursday. — The North Atlantic Council today refused to accept a definite programme for the military build-up of Western Europe and almost halved the budget urged by America. A communique said that the 1952 target of 50 divisions and 4,000 aircraft had been substantially achieved but in future no firm military targets would be laid down.

It is learned that $75Bn. has been approved by the Council for next year's military construction. This is $70 less than the programme demanded by General Matthew Ridgway, and the allied Army chiefs. Unofficial sources said that America would contribute 40 per cent of the total, France, 13 per cent; Britain a little less, and Holland and Belgium six per cent each.

General Ridgway, allied Supreme Commander in Europe, now has the task of patching together a "bargain-basement" defence programme to replace that scrapped by the NATO council. The plans made by General Eisenhower, when European commander, for 96 divisions and 18,000 planes by 1952, were slashed by the allies Council and only a threat to cut American aid unless the allies devoted more money to European defence saved a small fraction of the previous military construction programme.

Unanimous recommendations by the Chiefs of Staff of the 14 allies, and repeated personal appeals by General Ridgway, failed to "sell" the programme at the present meeting.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, told a press conference here that the Atlantic Organization had made "substantial, but still insufficient, progress" in the military field. "In this organization we have everybody working together and nobody throwing a spanner in the work, which is a welcome change from some other international bodies."

He told questioners that Britain's policy towards Germany and Western defence had not changed (Britain has always opposed Germany's membership of the Atlantic Pact).

Mr. Eden said he was "not conscious" of anything said at today's Council session expressing a difference of view between the military and the political sides of the alliance in the evaluation of the "Soviet risk."

The newly-appointed allied Mediterranean Commander, Admiral Lord Mountbatten, arrived here today to report to General Ridgway, and to be introduced to NATO ministers. (Reuter, U.P.)

B.G. to Resign Today After Cabinet Meeting

By Robert Gary, POST Reporter

The 14-month-old Mapai-Orthodox Bloc coalition Government will convene for the last time this morning at 10 o'clock in the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem, and a short time later Mr. Ben Gurion will walk across the street to President Ben-Zvi's office to submit the cabinet's resignation.

In accordance with the Basic Constitution, the President will then summon representatives of the parties in the Knesset. Mr. Ben Gurion is expected to meet the President on Sunday and will inform him of the new coalition, headed by Mapai and the General Zionists. The new Cabinet will hold its first meeting on Monday before the Knesset convenes in the afternoon.

The signing of the Mapai-General Zionist agreement took place at the Prime Minister's home in Jerusalem yesterday evening at the end of a Hanukka party of "latkes" and coffee. Those present, in addition to Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben Gurion, were all the Mapai members of the outgoing Cabinet, except the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, who had prior engagements. The two Mapai leaders who participated in the inter-party talks, Mr. Akiva Govrin and Mr. Meir Argov, also attended.

New Ministers

Representing the General Zionists were Mr. Pereis Bernstein, expected to be Minister of Commerce and Industry; Mr. Israel Rokach, Mayor of Tel Aviv, who reportedly will head the Ministry of Interior; Mr. Yosef Serlin, who may get a Cabinet post still reserved for the Orthodox Bloc and Progressives; and Mr. Haim Levanon, Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv who is expected to become Mayor.

Meeting reporters outside the Prime Minister's home immediately after signing the agreement, most of the participants were in a reserved, sober mood. The entire General Zionist delegation, joined by the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Pinhas Lavon and Messrs. Govrin and Argov, noted that they would continue to confer with "all the Orthodox parties" and the Progressives in an effort to persuade them to join the new coalition.

Mr. Lavon praised the agreement reached with the General Zionists as "heralding a new era, which promises to be fruitful for our country." This view was seconded by Mr. Rokach, who expressed confidence that the new coalition would speed up the country's development.

Hapoel Hamizrahi Refuses Mapai Terms

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Political Committee of Hapoel Hamizrahi voted at a meeting held here tonight to reject Mapai's proposals for joining the new coalition.

The Progressive Party Executive by a unanimous vote late tonight also decided not to join the new Government on the basis of the Mapai-General Zionist proposals. They objected to the proposed electoral reforms, stating that they would be prepared to share in the responsibility of Government were a different plan proposed that would ensure political stability without excluding legitimate parties. The Executive welcomed the broadened coalition, but deplored the manner in which it had been brought about.

Hapoel Hamizrahi understood that the General Zionists had at first indicated a willingness to agree that half the members of a council to supervise religious education should be selected from a panel recommended by the Chief Rabbinate.

At a three-cornered meeting of Mapai, General Zionists and Hapoel Hamizrahi later, no such proposal was made, however. It is understood that Mapai offered concessions with regard to the conscription of religious women as well as Rabbinical jurisdiction on matters of personal status.

On the proposed election reforms the new coalition refused to budge from its stated position.

COALITION BACKS KADISH AS ACRE MAYOR

ACRE, Thursday—Mapai and the General Zionists have agreed to back Mr. Joseph Kadish, a Mapai member of the Municipal Council, it is learned here. Mapai is believed to have reserved the right to keep former Mayor Bronfeld "hip" on the Council "for some time yet."

U.S. Gets Israel Complaint on Arms Shipped to Arabs

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Israel complained to the United States yesterday that arms were being sent to the Arab states despite American and British declarations that there should be no arms race in the Middle East.

The complaint was made by the Israel Minister, Mr. David Golden, at a conference with the Acting Assistant Secretary for the Middle East, Mr. John Jernegan, which lasted more than an hour. Mr. Golden told reporters after the meeting that arms were not going to the Arabs from the U.S. and declined to give their source.

He said that he and Colonel Haim Herzog, Israel military attache here, reminded Mr. Jernegan that Israel's request last February for grants of American arms was still pending.

The Israel Minister said "There has been some movement" of arms to the Arab nations and "we discussed the effect of such shipments on the tripartite agreement of April 1952."

This is the Anglo-American-French agreement that no arms other than those needed strictly for self-defence should be sent to Israel or the Arab states.

NAGIB TO VISIT IKE

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The proposed visit by Premier Nagib to Washington to meet President-elect Eisenhower has been discussed by the State Department with Egyptian Embassy officials here, it was learned yesterday. The view of certain elements in the State Department is that since Egypt is one of the leading countries in the Arab League, the visit of Nagib may provide a vehicle by which the League members may be brought closer to the U.S.

Meanwhile it has been learned that a promise of arms in limited quantities has been offered to Nagib by the State Department as a lure.

While a rapprochement between the U.S. and Egypt is attempted it is thought likely that Nagib will try to divert the attention of the Egyptian people from the "imperialism" of the U.S. and England to renewed agitation against Israel.

Jerusalem Issue Injected Into Debate on Peace Talks

U.N. Votes for France To Talk with Tunisia

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — The General Assembly last night recommended that France and Tunisia negotiate urgently to bring self-government to the protectorate.

The recommendation was contained in a resolution drafted by 11 Latin American states and carried by 44 votes to five with 11 abstentions. Earlier in the day the Political Committee approved an almost identical resolution on Morocco. The French delegates boycotted both debates, holding them to be on French internal matters.

Fadhil Jamali, for Iraq, said that although the Arab-Asian resolution, asking the U.N. to intervene in the negotiations, was defeated in committee, they were supporting the Latin American resolution "in a spirit of unanimity."

America opposed the resolution after the Assembly's acceptance of a Pakistani amendment changing the text from urging negotiations "towards developing free political institutions" in Morocco and Tunisia towards "self-government."

America, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and South Africa voted against. The Soviet bloc, Australia, Britain and New Zealand were among the abstentions.

FRANCE TELLS BEY 'GIVE IN OR GO'

PARIS Thursday (AP).—France sent a strongly-worded ultimatum to the Bey of Tunis today asking for an immediate reply, implying his dismissal if acceptance is not forthcoming.

French officials kept a tight and careful silence on the contents of the note but a Cabinet spokesman said the message called for "an immediate response."

The message was based on a detailed plan for future action in Tunisia which the Cabinet adopted earlier in the day to deal with the troubled situation in the North African Protectorate.

The opinion of informed officials is that France has told the Bey he must negotiate seriously with the French on a system of government reforms or lose his throne.

Surprise Philippine Amendment

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The General Assembly's approval of the Political Committee resolution urging direct Arab-Israel peace talks without prior conditions was hindered today by the sudden introduction of a Philippine amendment requiring that the talks be held "on the basis of" previous U.N. resolutions "and in particular the principle of the internationalization of Jerusalem."

The chief Israel delegate, Mr. Abba Eban, vigorously opposed the amendment and declared that Israel felt "reverent concern" for Jerusalem.

"Israel," he said, "is always willing to show a cooperative attitude regarding the Holy Places. Israel is always ready to show an earnest and constructive spirit in the protection of the Holy Places."

Despite this, one delegate after another, chiefly Latin Americans, rose to express concern about Christian shrines should they eventually "be yielded to Israel."

However, voting support for the Philippines rallied slowly and it is doubtful if it can muster enough strength for passage.

Before the afternoon adjournment, Panama, Uruguay, the Netherlands and U.S. voiced their opposition to it and Egypt, Syria and Iraq supported it.

At the late night session, the French delegate, Pierre Jordaens, supported the resolution and opposed the amendment.

The Political Committee had earlier thrown out an Arab-Asian bloc proposal that Arab-Israel talks be conditioned by previous U.N. resolutions, notably the internationalization of Jerusalem and the return of the refugees.

In the debate today, Mr. Eban declared that Israel had but one capital — Jerusalem the eternal. Christians had nothing to fear from Jewish control of the few Holy Places that were in the Jewish part of Jerusalem, he insisted.

Mr. Eban referred to newspaper reports cited by Arab spokesmen in the Assembly of views of Mr. Ben Gurion. "I am authorized to say that the Prime Minister has given no statement on the position in recent weeks. He did entertain newsmen at a ... meal party and newsmen are free to publish their ideas of what he is thinking. But we feel that only official views should be quoted at the U.N."

The Syrian delegate, Ahmed Shukeiry, agreed with Mr. Eban that only official statements should be quoted and then produced a number of statements from Israel officials "showing that the Tel Aviv government planned to make Jerusalem its capital" and would refuse to give up any territory it won during the war.

The day's first speaker was Mr. Joydas R. Dumpan, of Panama, who said he would vote against the Philippine amendment because it was not "one which will conciliate the parties." "In Panama," he said, "we have an Arab and a Jewish colony which may explain why my country is one of the co-sponsors of the (main) resolution before us."

The Iraqi Foreign Minister, Mohammed Fadhil el Jamali, reiterated Arab objections to the eight-power resolution approved in Committee because it did not take into account the "true Zionist attitude."

"Israel wants to open the Arab world to its markets and potential so that the United States and Zionists the world over can stop paying money to Israel," he said. "Israel wants money, that's why it wants peace."

Salvador Lopez for the Philippines, explained that he had introduced his amendment because "peoples of various faiths feel a common concern for Jerusalem and its Holy Places."

C. L. Patijn, the Netherlands, declared the Assembly should not bind the hands of parties undergoing negotiations.

GERMAN IMPORTS OPPOSED

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, POST Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS Thursday. — The Arab States, with the unexpected help of the Catholic government of the Philippines, are making a last-minute effort to persuade those who abstained in the Ad Hoc Committee, including several Catholic countries, to vote "No" and thus eliminate the two-thirds majority.

The Soviet Bloc could by itself defeat the resolution but there is no evidence that the Soviets are ready to play the Arab game and to alter their abstention in the Committee. The Philippine amendment will undoubtedly be defeated, but whether the two-thirds majority gained in the Committee vote will hold in the Assembly is problematical.

After Mr. Ben Gurion's "New York Times" interview, which Mr. Eban today denied had taken place, the Arabs easily secured a majority for their proposal to reopen the discussion. But whether the Resolution calling for direct Israel-Arab talks is carried by a two thirds majority or defeated by a few votes less, it will prove that the majority of the United Nations want the Arabs to begin peace negotiations and they will never again be able to reaffirm the previous resolutions on refugees and Jerusalem like they did last year.

Arab diplomats will have to reckon with this change in U.N. thinking and it is expected that their intransigence will gradually recede.

POLISH U.N. CHIEF BADLY HURT IN CRASH

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy, leading Polish U.N. delegate, was seriously injured today when his car ran into an iron support of a New York bridge.

He fractured his skull and suffered multiple cuts.

MINISTER TO LUXEMBURG

LUXEMBURG, Thursday (AFP). — The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg yesterday received in audience Mr. Yosef Ariel who submitted his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of Israel.

Exchange of Notes with Prague

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel's reply to the Czechoslovak note declaring Dr. Aryo Kubovy, Israel's Minister to Prague, as persona non grata, was handed the Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaire in Israel, Dr. Alois Bartusek, at Hakirya today. Mr. Bartusek was invited to the Foreign Ministry at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was handed the 2,500-word note, in French, by Mr. Shmuel Ben-Tzur, Deputy Director of the East European Division. The Director of this Division, Mr. A. Levavi, is at present on leave.

The Czechoslovak diplomat was requested to transmit the note to his Government. He said the text would be taken to Prague by diplomatic courier who was scheduled to leave tonight.

The Israel reply to the Polish note, also declaring Mr. Kubovy as persona non grata, will be handed over shortly, the spokesman said.

Following is the text of the Israel note :

The Israel Ministry for Foreign Affairs finds itself constrained to address to the Legation of Czechoslovakia a formal emphatic protest against the note presented on December 6, 1952 by the Czechoslovak Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the Israel Charge d'Affaires at Prague, and against the allegations set forth in the Israel Minister and members of the Israel Legation at Prague. These allegations are devoid of all foundation and cannot, in the view of the Israel Government, justify in any way the request for the recall of the Israel Minister to Czechoslovakia.

(1) The note of the Czechoslovak Government alleges that relations between Israel and Czechoslovakia were established in 1948 between the Czechoslovak Republic and the State of Israel, the activity of the Israel Legation at Prague exceeded the limits set by international law and usage and that, in particular, members of the Legation arrogated to themselves the right to intervene systematically in affairs of Czechoslovak nationals.

To refute this allegation, I would like to draw attention to the fact that never in the four-and-a-half years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, during which period Israel was represented at Prague by Mr. Shmuel Eliashiv and Dr. A. Kubovy, serving as Ministers, and by several chargés d'affaires, did the Czechoslovak Government voice any complaint on the subject of the above interference. It is inconceivable that if in fact a charge had any foundation in fact the Czechoslovak Government would have maintained so long and consistent a silence.

In support of its contention, the Czechoslovak Government invokes the note No. 120.351/52-AO, which was addressed on September 11, 1952 by the Czechoslovak Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the Israel Charge d'Affaires at Prague. In this note the Czechoslovak Government protests against the alleged interference on the part of the Legation of Israel — but only did not cause but became more emphatic after the arrival of Dr. A. Kubovy, and cites the verbal and written interventions of the plaintiff on X X X to Zionist organizations in Czechoslovakia.

On October 28, 1951, the Minister of Israel, Dr. Kubovy intervened on behalf of the Czech citizens, Josef Buchler and Adolf Reich, who, by acts of espionage and espionage activities directed against the State, had been arrested by the Czechoslovak security authorities. Apart from this intervention Dr. Kubovy permitted himself to make a categorical and impertinent intervention that the arrest of these persons, in his mind innocent, had been an arbitrary or unfriendly act on the part of the Czech authorities. Even when he was reminded of that his intervention, in the case in question, was an inadmissible interference in internal Czech affairs Dr. Kubovy, the Minister of Israel, adamantly refused to leave.

During the proceedings against the heads of the plot directed against the state, held before the state tribunal in Prague, the British espionage agent and Israel subject M. Oren disclosed, on November 21, 1952, inter alia that towards the end of December, 1951, he had received from the Minister of Israel orders to carry out espionage, though his connection with Israel ceased, owing to the various circumstances surrounding the arrest and examination of Mr. Slansky.

The state of affairs leads to the clear conclusion, according to which it appears that the Minister of Israel, Mr. Kubovy, maintained unauthorized relations with persons dealing with espionage against Czechoslovakia. In the investigation carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs finally found itself obliged forcefully to reject them in its note No. 120.351/52 dated September 11, 1952.

After his arrival in Czechoslovakia, the Minister of Israel, Dr. Kubovy, more than once failed to observe the most elementary rules in a manner incompatible with normal diplomatic relations on the part of a person entrusted with a mission to implement with a high degree of responsibility the grant of permissions for the emigration to Israel of a group of Czech citizens who were leading officials of the Zionist organizations in Czechoslovakia.

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The text of the Czechoslovak note of December 6, 1952 to Israel was released last night by the Foreign Ministry. The note was written in French.

Following is an unofficial translation:

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Czechoslovak Republic and Israel in 1948 the activities of the Israel Legation at Prague as well as those of its members have far exceeded the limits set for diplomatic activities by international law and established usage.

The members of the Israel Legation have ignored the principle that their mission in Czechoslovakia consisted solely in representing the State of Israel and the interests of its citizens. In contradiction of this principle and of international usage, the members of the Legation of Israel arrogated to themselves the right to intervene systematically in the affairs of Czechoslovak nationals, claiming as a basis for this that it was a matter of persons of the Jewish faith.

This inadmissible and grave interference on the part of the Legation of Israel in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia not only did not cease, but became even more frequent and unbearable after the arrival of the Minister of Israel, Dr. A. Kubovy. Moreover, the verbal and written interventions of the Legation of Israel, in particular those of the minister, Dr. Kubovy, himself, were in their form and tone so incorrect, provocative and at variance with established diplomatic forms that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs finally found itself obliged forcefully to reject them in its note No. 120.351/52 dated September 11, 1952.

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Shenkar Fears German Imports

An extensive survey of the activities of the Manufacturers' Association was made by Mr. Aryeh Shenkar, President of the Association, at the bi-annual meeting of its Jerusalem branch yesterday. He particularly stressed the problems of increasing production and exports, the establishment of an Export Institute, and the dangers of receiving German reparations goods for the Israel industry.

Mr. Shenkar recalled that German industries always succeeded in infiltrating their goods in world markets. "The German industry has its fifth column in Israel too; there are Jews who are thinking of ways and means to import German products. This is a great danger and may even destroy Israel industry," the speaker warned.

The Manufacturers' Association has come to a special agreement with the Government enabling it to work in cooperation with the Reparations Company importing goods from Germany. "I will not permit the import of German manufactured goods," Mr. Shenkar said.

"I am ashamed to say that the Jewish Agency is importing such goods from Germany... Last week we found a whole ship loaded with products which could also have been manufactured in Israel. I think the ship will go back with its cargo, but what effort it cost us!" the speaker said.

He pointed out that there were also other organizations and institutions bringing goods from Germany, and mentioned in particular the Misrahi. He estimated that the value of these goods amount to about 50 per cent of what Israel hopes to earn by its exports.

Mr. Shenkar announced that the Manufacturers' Association will establish its own Export Institute, which will give information on foreign markets, and will provide credits for export industries in Israel. Four banks—the Bank Leumi, the Discount Bank, the Union Bank, and the Industrial Bank—have already informed the Government that they will provide the foreign currency to the amount of $6m. and even more if needed.

The speaker also announced that the Association, together with the Chambers of Commerce and the Citrus Marketing Board, intends to establish an Israel Chamber of Commerce in New York.

Reviewing the problems facing Israel's industries, such as the shortage of foreign currency, raw materials, lack of credits and the high C-of-L, Mr. Shenkar stressed that the central problem is how to make Israel's products cheaper for both the foreign and local markets. He pointed out that the high prices of agricultural products were at the root of the high production costs in Israel.

Mr. M. Lincoln, Chairman of the Jerusalem branch of the Manufacturers' Association, gave a brief report on the position of industry in the capital. Touching on the trouble caused by the irregular supply of electricity, he stressed that the dispute between the Jerusalem Electric Corporation and the Palestine Electric Corporation, and not with either the Government of Jerusalem, and, if there is such a dispute, it is the duty of the Government to intervene.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Yosef Joseph, entered towards the end of the meeting, and was welcomed by the Chairman and the General Zionist Association. In his talk, the Minister pointed out that he would leave the personal problems directly to the branch to discuss the importance of the industrial development of Jerusalem.

Price of Cigarettes Up 15 and 40 Pruta

The price of cigarettes will be increased as from today.

The increase will be from five to 15 pruta for Turkish brands manufactured from locally-grown tobacco. Virginia brands, and those made from a mixture of locally grown and Macedonian tobacco, will go up 40 pruta.

Jordan Asks Riley To Inspect Scopus

JERUSALEM (Old City), Thursday (AP). — Azmi Nashashibi, Senior Jordan delegate to the Jordan-Israel MAC, today sent an urgent request to General William Riley, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervisory Organization for Palestine now at the U.N., demanding an inspection of Mt. Scopus.

"The Jordan public are shocked by the failed attempt the Israelis made last Friday night to smuggle arms and ammunition to the zone. Nothing would restore the tranquility of their minds except a thorough search of the zone as soon as possible in the presence of representatives of the Arab Legion."

Truman Says U.S. Ready To Help Syria

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — President Truman today assured Syria's new Ambassador, Doctor Farid Sain-e-Din, that the U.S. "stands ready to contribute in every appropriate manner" to further Syria's welfare.

Welcoming the new envoy, the President said he was confident any development of Syria "will carry forward the principles of peace and cooperation. Americans and Arabs can rightfully find much in common between them. Indeed the Arabs, geographically and otherwise, are the nearest among the major Asian and African peoples to the American people."

LAST DAY TO GIVE TO THE TOY FUND

The wife of Mr. Isle Frank[illegible] ... to be given to ... Fund by Israel yesterday. It ... (See story on page 11)

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Social & Personal

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Monnett B. Davis, called on Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at Hakirya yesterday for what was termed a "routine visit."

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The Jerusalem Bar Association gave a reception last night at the King David Hotel to Justices of the Supreme Court and other members of the Bench and Bar in honour of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Haim Cohen; the Administrator of the Courts, Judge J. Klenberger; the Director-General of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Z. Kolodny, and Judge Elisha Manl, President of the Circuit Court. The guests were greeted by Mr. A. Levitzky on behalf of the Bar Association, and Mr. Cohen in his reply pledged to continue on his return to his post as Attorney-General to work for the enhancement of the legal profession.

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Senator Guy Gillette, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, left by TWA for Rome yesterday, after a short visit to Israel as part of a round-the-world tour of inspection of U.S. Information Services abroad. He was seen off at the airport by U.S. Ambassador Monnett B. Davis.

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Mr. Maurice Fischer, Israel Ambassador to Paris, returned by El Al yesterday on a visit to Israel. Also aboard the plane were Ahdut Ha'avoda Minister Shimon Syrkin, Israel Military, Naval and Air Attaches to Western European countries on a short routine visit, and Dr. Moshe Ben, secretary of the Israel Journalists' Association, who returned from a five-month private visit to Latin America.

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The Austrian Trade Representative, Mr. Heinrich C. Kotz, left for Vienna Wednesday night by Cyprus Airways.

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The Research Council's Aharoni Prize was yesterday awarded to Mr. Israel Zuckerman, a microbiologist, for his work in the utilization of citrus fruit to obviate the souring of fruit juices and damage to the fruit in transit.

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Dr. I. Kastner, who is retiring from his post as Public Relations Officer of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to return to newspaper work, was the guest of the Jerusalem Journalists Association at a Hanukka reception at the Eden Hotel on Wednesday evening. Dr. Kastner spoke on his reminiscences of his work in Hungary and Germany during World War II and in Rumania prior to the war. Mr. Wladislaw Tykocinski was in the chair and Mr. S. Ben Horin performed the candle-lighting ceremony.

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Mr. George Bradley, Director and Secretary of the Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd., returned yesterday to England by Air France.

•

Mr. M. Borochov, General Manager of the Mortgage and Savings Bank Ltd., subsidiary of the Palestine Economic Corporation, U.S.A., left yesterday for the U.S.A. for consultations with the Corporation's directors in New York.

•

Mrs. Fay Grove, Chairman of World Wizo's Department of Organization and Culture, has returned from a visit to Europe on behalf of her organization.

•

Mr. Miron Engel, Manager of Messrs. Pelish Insurance Agency Ltd., Tel Aviv, has left for Europe on business.

•

Miss Barbara Ann Travis, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Wm. L. Hull, Jerusalem, and her son Billy, left by El Al for London where she will spend Christmas en route to her home in Toronto, Canada.

•

Twenty-nine Hebrew writers, headed by Mr. David Shahaam and Mr. Ya'acov Kohn, made a seven-day tour of Galilee as the guests of the Histadrut Cultural Department earlier this week.

•

In view of the great interest of the Jerusalem public, the exhibition of Modern French Art at the Bezalel National Museum will remain open until December 28. A conducted tour will be arranged at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, December 20. The exhibition, "Victor Hugo, Designer," will close at the end of next week.

•

A Hanukka Party organized by Ironsi Pioneer Women, will take place at Maghek Hapoalot, 19 Keren Kayemet Blvd., Tel Aviv, at 7.30 p.m. tomorrow.

•

The Hanukka Ball of the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, will be held at 9 tomorrow night. Tourists and members only.

•

BIRTH

LEWY — To Marianne (nee Knoch), wife of Joachim Lewy, of Kiryat Haim, at the Ziona Hospital, Haifa — a son.

•

BIRTH & BRITH MILAH

FASCHKUR — To Marianne (nee Cohn), wife of Mr. E. Faschkur, on Dec. 14, 1952 — a son. The Brith Milah will take place at 10 a.m. on Sunday, Dec. 21, at the Misdeh Hospital, Haifa.

•

MARRIAGE

JORDAN—FISCHER

The wedding of Dr. Joseph Jordan, of the Hebrew University, and Miss Ellen Fischer, of Utrecht, Holland, took place on November 26, 1952, in Minneapolis, U.S.A. Dr. and Mrs. Jordan will make their home in Jerusalem.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Sun. Dec. 21 — 8 p.m.
HAIFA — Ha-Bima
Mon. Jan. 1 — 8.30 p.m.
Khovanchina
Musical Drama in 5 Acts
By M. MOUSSORGSKY
Choreography by
S. A. KOSSY-KESSEROV
EDIE DE PHILIPPE
A. Bloch, A. Cohen, B. Eckstein, Ben-Yaakov, S. Fuchs, M. Halevy, H. Hecht, J. Katz, M. Kaufman, M. Kedmi, Y. Kedmi, Ben-Ami, Y. Ne'eman, and soloists, choir and ballet.
Conductor: M. GOLDSTEIN
The performance on Tel Aviv stage at 8 p.m.
Tickets Habima, Tel Aviv and at the Talbieh Limelite and "Kol" offices.

TEXT OF ISRAEL REPLY

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel Legation, in particular those of Dr. A. L. Kubovy, the Israel Minister thereto, were in form and time so incorrect provocative and at variance with established diplomatic forms, that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs finally found itself obliged formally to reject them in the note referred to above." Since this note of September 11, 1952 related to the repeated and insistently fruitless representations made by the Israel Legation at Prague regarding Israel citizens, viz. Mordechai Oren and Shlomo Orenstein, it is difficult to understand how it can be invoked to serve as alleged justification "in affairs of Czechoslovak sovereignty."

The conclusion is inevitable that the Czechoslovak Government, in attempting to justify its demand for the recall of the Israel Minister, has resorted to arguments addressed post factum, without, however, allowing these arguments with sufficient dispassion to make them meet the purpose they are designed to serve.

As regards the note of September 11, 1952 itself, it summarily rejected, in a manner both disconcertous and evasive, the legal points raised by the Israel Legation in its note of June 11, 1952, to which the previous written and oral enquiries concerning the fate of the two Israel Citizens detained in Czechoslovakia were restated. To this day no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming for the action of the Czechoslovak authorities who arrested these Israel nationals in yet unclarified, and, to say the least, strange circumstances, have kept them in detention for nearly a year without trial and without permitting the Israel Legation to offer them the least assistance; and have to this day refused to define the precise charges preferred against them — all this in defiance of the established practice of civilized nations.

Charge Is Groundless

(2) The second allegation of the Czechoslovak Government refers to the "improper and unusual manner" in which the Minister of Israel Dr. A. L. Kubovy, allegedly incited "on the necessity to implement, with a claim to priority, the grant of permission to a group of Czechoslovak citizens, who were leading officials of Zionist Organizations in Czechoslovakia, to emigrate to Israel."

This charge is as devoid of foundation as the first.

The Czechoslovak Government has never questioned the right of the Israel Legation to make official representations regarding the emigration to Israel of Czechoslovak Jews who expressed a desire to settle there, as is proved by numerous conversations and notes exchanged between the two sides. The representations made on the subject by the Israel Legation, even after the establishment of the State of Israel, while Mr. E. Avriel was Minister at Prague, were indeed crowned with success. When subsequently emigration to Israel was interrupted, the Legation took further steps in the matter. Eventually, Mr. Avriel's successor, Dr. S. Eliashiv was authorized on April 2, 1951 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Viliam Siroky, to inform the Government of Israel that the Czechoslovak Government had decided to permit the emigration to Israel of a considerable number of Jews, in particular members of separated families of persons who had been active in the Zionist movement, and of local employees of the Israel Legation. The decision affected also young persons without family in Czechoslovakia as well as such medical men as might be authorized to leave the country. The Israel Legation was invited to submit a list of persons in these categories who had registered with it.

When, on July 12, 1951, the Israel Minister, Dr. A. L. Kubovy, was received by His Excellency, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Mr. Klement Gottwald, not only confirmed that the promise previously given would be carried out, but assured Dr. Kubovy that its execution would be speeded up. Similar assurances were given to Dr. Kubovy on various occasions by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Viliam Siroky, and by the two Assistant Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Trude Beha-ninova-Carskova and Mr. Vlastimil Borek.

Permission Refused

Those promises referred to a list comprising about 3,500 names which has in the meantime been submitted to the Ministry. Yet, although these verbal promises were reiterated for sixteen months, and even until the eve of the Prague trial, the requests of distressed relatives asking for permission to join their families in Israel were all refused without any regard even for the most tragic cases and in defiance of all humane considerations.

It now appears that the Czechoslovak Government is endeavouring to justify its complete disregard of the solemn promises given by some of its highest personages of state by alleging that the list of would-be emigrants on whose behalf Dr. Kubovy and intervened, consisted "for the most part of persons who had perpetrated grave acts of sabotage and espionage activities against Czechoslovakia." The absurd character of these accusations is evident from the enumeration of the categories concerned, as well as from the fact that the Minister had never intervened on behalf of any specific persons, but had in all his representations dealt exclusively with the principle of the reunion of separated families and with the list of 3,500 persons which had been submitted to the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry.

Silence Maintained

(3) It is characteristic that in this frantic search for arguments to justify its demands for Dr. Kubovy's recall, the Czechoslovak Government has had to fall back upon a conversation which took place on October 18, 1951 — that is, more than a year ago — between Dr. Kubovy and Dr. Lacheer Slansky, then Minister of the Administrative Department in the Czechoslovak Ministry for Foreign Affairs. If this conversation had been in any way improper, it is obvious that the Czechoslovak Government should have maintained such persistent silence on it for thirteen months. In the case of this talk which both parties had at the outset agreed to regard as non-official, the Israel Minister enquired about the reasons for the arrest of Mr. Josef Frankel and Mr. Arnold Reich, of which he had first learned on the morning diagnosis by the Minister in the latter's office. Slansky maintained Mr. Frankel was the legal assistant of the Zionist Organization of Czechoslovakia and Mr. Reich was the last Director of the Palestine Office at Prague, the liquidation which before the establishment of Israel was carried out in accordance with the regulations in force in Czechoslovakia. There no allegations were put forward by the Czechoslovak authorities, it is absolutely untrue to suggest, as does the note of December 6, 1952, that the Israel Minister expressed an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of either party. It is also entirely false to say that Slansky himself in this note implied that the arrests had been carried out in accordance with the principles of international law. The assertion that Dr. Kubovy had spoken in this conversation of "unbearable interference" in the affairs of Czechoslovakia is also false. The fact that Dr. Kubovy could not have made any such statement is proved by the fact that the Czechoslovak Government has not made any protest in the matter to the Israel Government, but has maintained complete silence on the subject for thirteen months.

Unreserved Rejection

(4) For all these reasons the Government of Israel rejects unreservedly, and with the utmost vigour, the note of the Czechoslovak Government demanding the recall of Dr. Kubovy, as devoid of foundation and based on a wilful perversion of the truth. The Government of Israel holds that the behaviour of Dr. Kubovy was scrupulously correct and highly appreciates the good sense and discretion which he applied in the discharge of his task.

(5) As has been pointed out, the note of the Czechoslovak Government is largely based on "evidence" heard in the course of the Slansky trial. The Government of Israel cannot, therefore, condemn the present note without expressing the amazement and indignation at most of the salient features of this trial — the charges hurled against the State of Israel, the Government and its Diplomatic representatives, the slanderous attacks against the Zionist movement and the patently anti-Semitic character of the proceedings. The Czechoslovak judicial authorities and organs of information found it necessary to underline the Jewish origin of most of the accused, in a manner that is outside persons "of Jewish origin" or through the mere mentioning of the names which they had been charged to their Jewish origin. The indictments, the so-called admissions and confessions, as well as the proceedings themselves, read like a new edition of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," fabricated to duty once by the secret police of Tsarist Russia. Zionism — or the Jewish people, reviewed in its conservative character — was represented through all the phases of the trial as a reactionary force of the most pernicious kind, bent upon dark and subversive plotting.

Crude Allegations

The machinations alleged to have been planned against Czechoslovakia by members and representatives of the Government of Israel are of amazing crudity and reveal the primitive imagination of their authors. The first Minister of Israel at Prague, Mr. Eliahu Avriel, who discharged with high distinction the task of inaugurating official relations of friendship between the young Republic of Israel and Czechoslovakia, was portrayed as a sinister envoy of that country, engaged in wicked conspiracies against it.

(6) All these facts and the counts they pretend stand in striking contrast to the cordial relations which until recent years prevailed between Czechoslovakia and Israel. The people of Israel, in common with free throughout the world, have always been animated by feelings of sincere friendship for the Czechoslovak nation, of deep sympathy for its sufferings, and of hope for its future in liberty. At the same time, the leaders of modern Czechoslovakia — Masaryk, onward — have upheld Zionism as one of the most progressive and creative movements of the present era, and gave full support to its aim of achieving for the martyred Jewish people security and freedom in its own country. Those expressions of the links of Czechoslovak Republic expressed profound understanding for the tragedy inflicted upon the Jews of Europe by Nazi barbarism and hailed the emergence of the State of Israel as a great act of restitution and liberation. During its war of independence, Israel received invaluable help from Czechoslovakia, for arms and ammunition purchased by agents of which is in no way diminished by the fact that it was duly paid for. This assistance was rendered to Israel pursuant to a decision of high State authorities, including provisional even now occupying leading official positions. All other cooperation and agreements between Czechoslovakia and Israel were concluded in broad daylight and in the best interest of both countries.

Profoundly Regrettable

Such having been only so recently the attitude of Czechoslovakia to Israel, it is profoundly regrettable that the present two years of the existence of the Czechoslovak authorities refused under different, and even less friendly circumstances. The Government of Israel proposes to assert in detail in the forthcoming public exchange of views the baseless character of the Czechoslovak allegations, but it will confine itself in the present note to stating that their defence be conducted in full accordance with the laws of humanity.

Emergency Pharmacies

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2011. Ha'Ivri, Rabov Gedalia, 2012. Tzemorot Ramah, 12 King George, 4072. Rabovot, Rabbovo Qr., 6782. TEL AVIV: Alexandri, 41 Allenby, 3232. Dr. Ben Zion, 29 King George, 4779. Alpa, 29 Allen, 62269. Mandel, 183 Ben Yehuda, 60973. Mazuzah, New Mazuzah Qr., 6787. Yafo (Jaffa), 10 Rabov L, 82908. Tzemorot Mashbir, 50 Rabov, 3002. Hadar, 21 Pinsker, 5207. Kirbov, 22 Herzlia, 3202. Rabov Mizrahi, 200 Ben Yehuda, 62903. Pikarski, 27 Rabov Shapiro, 4488. Sarah, 4 Rabov Qr., 67467. Ba'ad (Jaffa), 19 Rabov L, 82145. Tzemorot Hadassah, 20 Allenby, 3304. Tikva, 61 Ben Yehuda, 3887. Shemshidi, 103 Dizengoff, 4349. Rabov L, 80145. HAMLAT YITZHAK, Pedrowski, corr. Rabbob Yoseph. HAMAT GAR, corner Lilienblum, 19 Hamat. SHVATAYIM, Manor Qr., 4 Rabov Qr. HAIFA: Hadar, 20 Pevsky, 3044. Hakerem, Hadar, 17 Queen Celeste, 4202. Tzemorot, Hadar, 42 Hadassah, 2277. Shemesh, Ben-Yehuda, 4001. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: corner and entrance. Hamat Ha, 7202. St. CARMEL, entrance to Hamat, 41 Hamat, 3207.

Emergency Physicians

TEL AVIV: Alloy and Shalvovitch, 29, St. Rabbon, 1 Pinsker, 3202, Dr. G. Rabbon, 1 Pinsker, 3202, Dr. G. Rabbon, 24 Hamat Rach, 4207.

FERDNAND

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Mapam Delegate's Speech At Peace Congress Arouses Comment

Editorial attention has shifted at least partly to the "Peace" Congress in Vienna, and several papers commented on the speech of Mr. Bentov (Mapam).

According to "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) Mr. Bentov presented himself as the delegate of the fighters for Israel statehood and independence, a matter which provoked "Haboker" (General Zionist) to ironical comment in view of his opposition to the idea of a Jewish state in the past. "Al Hamishmar" comments that the speech was a "refreshing breeze" and reiterated its fervent support for what it continues to call the world of socialism, progress and peace. It complained bitterly about those forces in Israel which create new difficulties in the relations between Mapam and this new and progressive world. Mr. Bentov in his speech had compared the happy and blissful situation of Armenia (now a Soviet republic) with the miserable lot of the Jews who had asked for American help.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) prominently features a speech by M. Jaques Duclos, in which the French Communist leader stated that the Prague trial was an important victory for the cause of world peace. He also expressed his belief that the best way to fight anti-semitism was to fight Zionism.

"Hader" (Mapai) severely criticized the Bentov speech and said that he had indeed dared once to mention the word Zionism in the course of it, but on the whole he had justified the Cominform attitude towards the Jews, Zionism and Israel, the Prague trial and even the evidence of Mordecai Oren.

"Davar" (Histadrut) in an article rejecting Mapam criticism of the new government coalition, said that it was remarkable that Mapam felt itself in a position to criticise anybody or anything at the present time: a few days ago they still had some doubts about the Prague trial, the anti-Jewish line of the Cominform etc. but by this time they have gone to Canossa and put up with all of it.

Situation in Mapai

"Omer" (Histadrut) dealt with Mapam's internal situation: the opportunist wing of the party (Sneh-Riftin and Peri-Barzilai) have stated that they would not compromise with the Zionist wing. It has therefore been decided to interrupt the Mapam council session and it is not yet known if and when it will be renewed.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that the Progressives have worked for a big coalition for a long time and their joining the coalition will be welcomed by the public. The paper believes that the party need not be afraid of the ten per cent agreement. Logic of events made a reunion between the General Zionists and the Progressives imperative.

"Hamodia" (Agudist Israel) welcomes Hapoel Hamizrahi's decision not to join the coalition while "Hatsofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi) in a less jubilant mood says that the present struggle is about basic principles rather than a matter of personal or party ambitions as some irreverent observers have assumed. The paper does not like the "ten per cent" clause, which might make Israel a "Temple's Democracy," Soviet style.

"Al Hamishmar" perhaps more well-versed in popular democratic affairs rejected electoral reform for the very opposite reason.

"Hatsofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi) expresses doubts as to whether the new coalition will be stable and whether it can bring about an improvement of our economic situation, but it will surely cause a spiritual crisis.

"Haboker" (General Zionists) says on the other hand that there must be an electoral reform regardless of whether ten per cent is fixed as the minimum figure or not: details of the reform may be subject to further study and negotiations. Some small parties have in the past exploited their strategic position in demanding compromises from Mapai which were out of all proportion. The time has come to put an end to all such intrigues.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

8-9 (also tomorrow): Israelites Behind Zion's Barricades. Rm 15. Pending time 2-5 p.m.

8.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Road. Entrance Free.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition: Rhenish Lustre. New Acquisitions. Victor Hugo. Designs on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his birth. Contemporary French Works of Art, surrounded by prints and autographs of France, and other recent acquisitions and gifts. Exhibit of the Mosaic Laboratory of an Alchemist of printing, 1450 by David Rychaert, 1612-1661. New acquisitions of the National Museum. Bezalel.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition: Also temporary exhibitions: Recent acquisitions, Dept. of Antiquities. 24 Rabov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-1: (also tomorrow): Exhibition: Technique of Peace; Exhibition: UNESCO, Human Rights. Artists' Houses.

11.30-12.30: Film Show—at Knave Beyond Road Office.

8.30 p.m.: "Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Beale "Brandenburg Concerto," No. 1 in F. Christmas Carol Music. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Doors will open 15 minutes ahead of the time of the programme 8.15 p.m. The programme will begin exactly at 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

10-1: (also tomorrow): National Exhibition over 200 painters and sculptors from all over the country. Allenby.

9-1, 4-7: (tomorrow 9-12): Israel Fine Woodcuts and Drawings. Ben Yehuda Art Shop, 17 Rabov Ben Yehuda.

4-7 p.m.: (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Paintings by Cohn-Shalom, Artists' House, 23 Rabov UNO (opp. Cassabs Court).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Recorded Music Hour: Schubert: "Symphony No. 9 in C." Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Doors will open 15 minutes ahead of the time of the programme 10.45 a.m. The programme usually at 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

7 & 9 p.m.: Eliot Reeves (Story); Shalom (Piano); Eliot Feves (Viola); Wormgarber (Cello) — Schubert, Debussy, — Mozarts.

8.30 & 9: "The Women Have Their Way." Habimah Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

8.30 p.m.: Dramatic Reading (in Russian): "An Innocent Culprit," by Pinchas Bach Shalom-Asch, 9 Rabov Yelag.

RAMAT GAN

8.30 p.m.: "It Will Be Good." Kaete Hall.

HAIFA

8.30 p.m.: Discussion: "An Innocent Culprit," by Pinchas Bach Shalom-Asch, 9 Rabov Yelag.

RAMAT GAN

8.30 p.m.: "It Will Be Good." Kaete Hall.

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Please reserve your table in advance. Telephone: 4861

Religious Services

Sabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.07 p.m. today and ends at 5.12 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Miketz (Genesis 41.1-44.17)
Haftorah: Kings 3.15-28

JERUSALEM

Yeshuras Yerushalayim Tonight: Lighting Hanukka Candles, 4.15 p.m. 5.30 p.m. Hanukka Ball. 9 p.m. Tomorrow: Sabbath 8.00 a.m. Mincha, 12.00 & 4.00 p.m.; Arvit, 5.05 p.m.

Beit Ya'akov (Shas Schools): Tonight, 4.15 p.m.; Tomorrow, Sabbath, 8.30 a.m.

Ashkenazi Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan Home, Talbieh Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Services with Concentrated Singing. Sermon: Dr. Samuel Eppenstein.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Open Air Meeting, Bikkur Holim, 10 a.m. Mission Service—and Lecture, 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (Ha Histadrut Road): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Sabbath, 8.15 a.m.

Beit Shmuel Zion (47 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 4.05 p.m. Tomorrow, Sabbath, 8.30 and 9.15 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.

Beit Shmuel Zion (5 Bograshov St.): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Sabbath, 8.30 a.m. Minha 4.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Pevsner House): Tonight Minha, 4.00 p.m. Tomorrow, Sabbath, 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Sh. Carmel): Tonight Minha, 4.00 p.m. Tomorrow, Sabbath, 8.30 a.m.; Arvit, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (next to Rockefeld): R.E. 4.30 p.m. (Primitive Church of England).

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Mowat. Young people united with Y.M.C.A. at 4 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (President St., near Ben Yehuda St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 8 a.m. (Gennan Hospice Chapel): Languages German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Rattisbonne): Languages French, Arabic English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew. Pontifical 8 a.m.: Convent Hospice Chapel: 7 a.m. Italian. Convent of David (Sion): Languages French, Polish, English, Italian, German. 7 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College. Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages French, English, German, Italian.

American Colony Church (Frumkin St., near Ben Yehuda): Morning Worship at 7.30 a.m. Minister: M. C. Goldsworthy.

Bible Evangelical Mission Association of God, Mamilla Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday 8, Friday 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Weavers).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Prayer Service: 4 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 118): Breaking of Bread, 9 a.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. John's Way): S.S. 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & HAIFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal): In the Church of the former German Colony (off 10 Eliav St.): H. C., 7.30 a.m. M.P., 10 a.m. S.S. 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. E.G. Allison, P.O.S. 2775.

Church of Scotland: H.S. 10 a.m. (St. Peter's Church): S.S., 7 p.m. (Talbieh School).

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All these items can be seen by arrangement with Depot Superintendent I.P.C., 6 Acre (near Old Kasr Radio) from whom copies of the conditions of the offer may be obtained. The said offer must be returned to be submitted on or before January 1, 1953.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 5.15 & 8.15 p.m.

ARNON: The Magic Carpet.

EDEN: Angels in the Outfield. Today at 2.45 p.m.: Kim.

EDISON: Tomahawk. Also today at 2.30 p.m.

ORGIL: Distant Drums. Also today at 2.30 p.m.

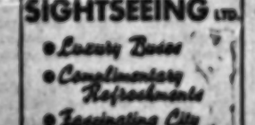
OREON: In the Circus Arena.

STUDIO: Monkey on the Beauty. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Julia Misbehaves.

ZION: House on Telegraph Hill. Today at 2.45 p.m.: Assignment Paris.

Haifa Cinemas

ATZMON: (Tel. 1051): Up In Arms.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DEC. 18.

	Buy	Sell
Govt. Loan		
3% — 1951 (reg.)	102	103
— 1952 (reg.)	102	—
— 1950 (reg.)	102	—
Pop. Loan		
1949/50 (IL.10)	102	—
1950/75 (IL.10)	102	—
4½% Treas. Dollar	102	—
5% Nat. Loan (large)	102	—
5% Israel Cred. ch.		
A.I.P.E. Invest.		
4% Debs. 50/70	102	—
4½% Prel. ch.	102	—
Cred. ch. "F"	103	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Debs. 51/53	92	—
4% Prel. ch.		
Hous. Debs.		
4% 51/53	102	—
4% 54/55	77	—
4½% 51/54 reg.	102	—
Mtg. Ltd.		
4% Debs. 52/59	92	—
4% Prel. ch.		
Pass Debs.		
4% 52/53	102	—
F.I.D.C.		
Ord. ch.	100	—
5% Debs.	102	—
Ab.-Pal. Inv. Ord. ch.	107	—
Rassco		
4% Debs. 54/63	91	—
4% Prel. Ord. ch.	102	—
Pal. Potash 4% Prel. ch.	99½	—
"A" Ord. ch.	19.9	—
Pal. Elec. Ord. ch. (Inc.)	32.9	—
Mashcorb Prel. ch.	102	—
Ata 4% "C" Prel. ch.	100	—
Ord. "B" ch.	1.42	—
"Kardash" Ord. "B" ch.	1.38	—
Assn-Bak.: "B" ch.	1.72	—
"Tivo" Ord. ch.	100	—
Nesher 4% Debs.	102	—
Ludsia 4½% Prel. ch.	102	—
S.A. Rassco Ord. ch.	1.4	—
Pal. Constr. Tr.	7.9	—
Pal. Resort Bd.		
Ser. 1	98	—
Ser. 2	98	—
Ser. 3	97	—

Notes: a) purchasing power, b) selling price, c) ex coupon, d) ex rights.

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Competition
INDEPENDENCE DAY POSTER
A General Competition is hereby announced for an Independence Day Poster — size: 70 X 100 cms. It should be designed for four colours.
The poster should express the phenomenon of the State of Israel and its achievements during the first five years of its existence.
The winner of the Competition will receive a prize of IL.500 and 4 consolation prize of IL.50 will be given to each of the seven most outstanding entries.
The last date for submission of entries is January 17, 1953. Entries should be sent to: The Postal Committee, Broadcasting House, Jerusalem.
Independence Day Poster Committee

HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE

[illegible]

Photo Brenner
11 HECHALUTZ ST
CORNER SHAPIRO ST
TEL. 4137 HAIFA

President Receives Modi'in Torch As Symbol of 'Undying Courage'

President Izhak Ben-Zvi received the traditional torch from a boy-runner in front of his Jerusalem home yesterday, after the flaming symbol had been carried from Modi'in, birthplace of the Maccabees, to Sha'ar Hagai where it passed into the hands of Junior Maccabees.

Accompanied by two girl-runners, the torch-bearer entered Jerusalem at Romema, and was greeted by Mr. Y. Kariv, the Mayor, in the name of the city. He said that the torch had always served as a symbol of undying personal courage, just as the everlasting oil at Hanukka could be interpreted as a miracle of steadfast faith.

The President told the Maccabi runners that he was proud to hold the torch they had borne from afar, whose unquenched light symbolised the victory of our people over tyranny. After cheering the President's "Be strong and of good courage," the runners went to receive greetings from the Keren Kayemet representative and the Jewish Agency. Several delegations from Jerusalem Maccabi followed the torch to its final station on Mt. Herzl.

The Hanukka torch race organised by Maccabi started from Modi'in at 10 o'clock this morning, after the raising of the flag at a short ceremony there attended by dozens of Maccabees and Army representatives.

After passing through Ben Shemen, Ramle, and Kfar Bilu, the runners arrived at Rehovot where from the fire of their torch they lit a candle placed on the terrace of President Weizmann's home. At the President's grave they heard Cantor Moshe Levy sing "El Malei Rahamim." After filing silently past the grave the sportsmen continued on their way.

The last leg of the race to Tel Aviv was run by veterans of the Maccabi, including Dr. S. Haralk, Professor Zoltan Eckstein and Mr. I. Mayerchik. After passing through the main streets of Tel Aviv the race ended at 3.15 this afternoon and the runners then gathered in the Great Synagogue where Rabbi I. J. Unterman, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, lit the seven Hanukka candles.

Some 200 Gadna members converged on Haifa from eight points in the North, in a Hanukka torch race today that covered a total of 387 kilometres.

They brought torches and scrolls from Hanita, Athlit, Gesher Haziv, Yokneam, Ramat Yohanan, Acre, Ma'agan and Safed — each place symbolising an aspect of Israel's renaissance. Eight boys and girls then took the torches and scrolls to the Mayor at Town Hall where the event culminated in the lighting of a Hanukkia.

Ben-Zvi Lights Candle At Maccabees' Graves

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday morning visited the graves of the Maccabees near Modi'in. They were accompanied by the President's Aide, Sgan-Aluf Yosef Carmeli, Professor Benjamin Mazar-Maisler, Rector of the Hebrew University, and Dr. N. Avigad, of the University's Archaeology Department. En route to Modi'in they were joined by Aluf Yosef Avidar and Aluf-Mishne Yosef Eytan of the Central Command.

At the graveside, the President, after lighting a candle, read three sections from Maccabees I. Professor Mazar read a section from Maccabees IV.

On their return to Jerusalem the party visited Kfar Daniel.

Plaque Placed On Ben Yehuda Home

President Izhak Ben-Zvi yesterday unveiled a memorial plaque at 37 Rehov Hahabashim, the Jerusalem home of Professor Eliezer Ben Yehuda, "life-giver of the Hebrew language and creator of the first Hebrew dictionary."

On the 30th anniversary of the philologist's death, his pupils, friends and family gathered outside the old stone house to consecrate "Bet Ben Yehuda," the future dwelling of the Hebrew Language Academy, and the Ben Yehuda Museum.

Professor Y. Klausner, President of the Council for the Advancement of Hebrew, said that the rebirth of our language was synonymous for Ben Yehuda with national renaissance; he had persuaded the first High Commissioner of Palestine to proclaim Hebrew the official language.

Mr. E. Eliachar, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, recalled that Ben Yehuda's eldest son was the first Hebrew-speaking citizen in the country. Representatives of the Teachers' Association and the Ministry of Education pledged support to the Hebrew Language Academy.

Dalton, Crossman Here for Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P. and former Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labour Government in Britain, and Mr. Richard Crossman, M. P., arrived by El Al today for a short visit to Israel.

Dr. Dalton said he had come on a private visit at the invitation of his "old friend and former student, your Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett." He wanted to get a picture of what was happening in the "dynamic State of Israel," how the State was dealing with most complicated economic problems, "and especially what you are doing about afforestation."

Referring to Mr. Sharett, Dr. Dalton said that the Foreign Minister had studied under him at the London School of Economics, where he lectured from 1919 to 1936. "Sharett, or Shertok as he was then, was among my best students," he said.

Dr. Dalton said that this was his first visit to Israel and apart from a brief visit to the Canal Zone, his first visit to the Middle East. He had not come here for any political purpose, but would doubtlessly talk about his experiences here when he returned to Britain. "You've got good friends in Britain, and especially in the Labour Party," he said.

Mr. Crossman, who has been in Israel a number of times, will stay with Mr. David Horowitz, former Director General of the Ministry of Finance, an old friend. He will write a series of articles in Israel for the "New Statesman and Nation."

CHILD, 5, FATALLY HIT BY BUS

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Five-year-old Hanna Rotenstein, of Tel Aviv, died in hospital this afternoon from injuries sustained when she was hit by an Egged bus this morning, while trying to cross Rehov Akiva Eiger here.

The driver, Shaul Afiig, of Gan Hefer, near Nathanya, was detained.

Abu Ezra, 65, of ma'abara Nes Ziona, was taken to Sarafand Hospital in a serious condition after a taxi hit him while he tried to cross the Be'er Ya'acov-Nes Ziona road today. The driver, Yigal Botronents, of Ramat Gan, was detained.

Marauders Bind Boy, Steal Three Cows

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Three armed robbers yesterday accosted a 13-year-old cowherd, Daud Gaber, near a village in the "triangle," and after binding and gagging the boy they stole three cows.

The attack was carried out at midday. Tracks of the men and the animals led across the border.

Freed for 4 Days To Attend Son's Brith

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Judge M. Kennet, Relieving President of the Tel Aviv District Court, today released Eliezer Katzar for four days on IL.20,000 bail, upon the latter's request, to allow him to attend his son's Brith Milah.

Katzar and Simon Tasha were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and were fined IL.10,000 each by the Anti-Profiteering Court here for dealing in black market foreign currency.

Their appeal will be heard in the District Court on December 22.

Nazi Doctor Visits 'Guinea Pig' Site

STRUTHOF, Eastern France, Thursday.—A French Military Court on Tuesday travelled 188 kilometres by car to visit the site of Struthof concentration camp in Northeastern France, where hundreds of Jews and gypsies were exterminated by the Nazis.

With them in a police van travelled Otto Bickenbach, a leading medical research man in Nazi Germany, who is on trial for conducting fatal experiments on human "guinea pigs" at Struthof camp.

Medical authorities decided that the other accused, Dr. Otto Haagen, was too ill to make the journey.

The trial began in Metz on Tuesday with statements from Bickenbach and Haagen that they took all the precautions they could against "fatal accidents."

Bickenbach, muffled in a grey overcoat, showed no emotion as he was taken round the grounds of the former camp where some of the gruesome apparatus used to destroy bodies of prisoners is still lying. He posed smiling for photographers outside the hut where he carried out the experiments.

AIOC to Raise £20m. By Public Issue

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company last night announced that it is to raise £20m. by a public issue of debenture stock. This will be the first time it has come to the public for money since 1935.

The announcement said the company has a large programme of capital expenditure over the next three years on oil tankers, refineries in Britain, Australia and Aden, and on oil exploration.

One reason for Anglo-Iranian's huge investment programme is the need to replace production and refinery capacity lost by the nationalisation of its properties in Persia. The new stock will carry five per cent interest.

INDIA RESENTS STALIN SPEECH

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — The Indian government feels that Stalin's speech at the recent Communist Congress was "a clear case of interference" in India's internal affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister Nehru, said today.

She was answering a questioner in the Council of States, upper house of parliament. Stalin's speech gave an assurance of Russia's general support to the Communist parties of the world.

Mrs. Menon said the Indian government did not feel any formal representation on the basis of the speech would serve a useful purpose as there was no direct reference to India or the Indian Communist party.

Kardelj Attacks Vatican 'Anti-Yugoslav Action'

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Edvard Kardelj said today that the nomination of Yugoslav Archbishop Stepinac to the rank of Cardinal was part of an "anti-Yugoslav campaign" by the Vatican.

Mr. Kardelj was addressing the National Assembly's foreign policy commission 24 hours after Marshal Tito's government severed diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

Mr. Kardelj said Yugoslavia had settled relations with the Orthodox, Moslem, Jewish and other communities and had endeavoured to do so with the Catholics.

Children's Home Burns

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A prefabricated hut which served as the children's home in Kibbutz Kissufim, in the western Negev, and all its contents, were gutted by fire when a kerosene stove exploded this morning. Members of the kibbutz, who are from North and South America, removed the 25 children from the hut and succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading.

Damage is estimated at IL.6,000.

Americans in France To Be Conscripted

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French National Assembly last night passed a new law which will oblige young Americans residing in France for a year or more to be conscripted into the French Army for a period of 18 months.

The law, described by one deputy as a "measure of retaliation," was passed by an overwhelming show of hands without discussion.

Only foreigners aged between 19½ and 25, belonging to a country which obliges resident Frenchmen to serve in its Army, will be affected. This means that the law will apply primarily to Americans for the U.S. government, in a law passed on June 19, 1951, decreed that foreigners living in the U.S. for a year or more would be liable for military service.

70 Americans in Uniform Apply for Releases

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The U.S. Embassy has submitted to the Foreign Ministry several lists, totalling between 60 and 70 names, of American subjects who have applied to the Embassy for advice on their status under the McCarran Act as U.S. citizens serving in the Israel defence forces.

The Embassy has been informed that each person concerned must apply individually to his Commanding Officer, applying for release from the Army. Such applications will be forwarded by Commanding Officers to the proper authorities.

Soldiers who applied have now been instructed to report to the Army "in connection with your application for release."

TRAINING MAY CONTINUE

HAIFA, Thursday. — The training of teen-agers in ma'barot by Gadna staff at a Wizo farm, near Affula, may continue for more than one year as originally planned, it was stated today. A Hanukka party was arranged for the youngsters at an Army camp yesterday. About 100 children from ma'barot are being trained at the farm.

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiberias	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nahariya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haifa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lydda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FORECAST: Cloudy with light rain in north [illegible]. Outlook for Sabbath: partly cloudy.

[illegible]

THE CORNERSTONE for a burnt brick factory was laid in the industrial centre of Beersheba yesterday. It is owned by a group of immigrants from Yugoslavia, in conjunction with the Histadrut Cooperative Centre.

A TWO-MASTED sailing boat, named after the "Founders of Hadera," was launched by the Zevulun Maritime Club in Givat Olga yesterday.

THE CONVERTIBILITY of foreign shipping companies' earnings in Israel pounds should not be restricted until a new Minister of Communications is appointed, the Chamber of Shipping urged in a cable to the Ministry yesterday.

THE PUBLIC Advisory Council on Income Tax has asked the public to forward proposals touching on its field of work to the Mitzpah Building in Jerusalem.

CHARGED WITH TRYING to receive a bribe from Mr. Yermiahu Fik in November last year on a promise that he would not inspect the baggage of Fik's brother who was on his way back to Argentina, [illegible], a customs officer, resident in Petah Tikva, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

A FIRE caused by a short circuit broke out in the weavery owned by M. Forkust and Co., in Rehov [illegible], Petah Tikva yesterday. Damage is estimated at IL.5,000.

WHEN POLICE took 18-year-old [illegible] to Court to remand her for theft in Haifa yesterday, she spat on the Magistrate, Mrs. M. Sterkman. Disorderly conduct and contempt of Court were added to her charge.

THE TEL AVIV DISTRICT COURT yesterday sentenced Ya'acov Ber, an Egged driver, of Bnei Brak, to one week's imprisonment and IL.100 fine, for causing the death of Shimon Gross last July. The latter was riding on a bicycle along the Nathanya-Tel Aviv road when the bus hit him while trying to avoid an accident with a tender.

'PAYIS' PLANNING TO BUILD MENTAL HOSPITAL

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The management of the "Payis" lottery plans to build a new hospital for mentally deficient persons and "chronic cases," Mr. Israel Rokach, Mayor of Tel Aviv and honorary member of the management, told the press here today.

The Government had so far placed only 2,600 out of the estimated 6,000 mentally ill persons in various institutions throughout the country. "The shortage of such 'homes' for these unfortunate people is acute, and we hope that this new project which will soon be undertaken by 'Payis' will serve to take a heavy burden off the Government's shoulders," he said.

HADAR TO CARRY CITRUS TO ODESSA

HAIFA, Thursday.—The s.s. Hadar, the Zim company fruit carrier, is scheduled to carry the first shipment of 40,000 cases of Jaffa oranges to Odessa next Monday, and not the s.s. Tzfonit, as originally planned. The change has been made because Russia has rejected the Citrus Marketing Board's request to extend the time limit for the dispatch of the first shipment from Sunday to Thursday next. The extension had been asked because of the meagre rainfall.

The Tzfonit is due here on Sunday with 5,000 tons of Bulgarian coal, too late to meet the schedule. The Zim company, which had planned to send the Hadar to Britain where a return cargo has been assured, is asking for a 20 per cent addition to the freight charge to Odessa. This is intended to bring the charge into line with earnings on the European route and to compensate the company for bringing back an empty ship from Odessa.

NEW ADRIATICA SHIP

HAIFA, Thursday. — The 6000-ton m.s. Messolia, a shiny new passenger ship of the Adriatica line, paid her first call at Haifa on her maiden voyage today. The vessel is the company's latest addition to her Mediterranean fleet. She accommodates 280 passengers in three classes and is scheduled to sail regularly between Italian ports on the Adriatic Sea, Cyprus and Haifa.

At a luncheon aboard the ship, the Foreign Minister and Mrs. Sharett, the Ministers of Italy and Switzerland and the Mayor of Haifa were among the guests of the Captain and company representatives.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT: Coffee and Tea: [illegible]

[illegible]

WEIZMANN'S WILL

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). —The will of President Weizmann was lodged for probate with the District Court here today. The application, in the name of Mrs. Vera Weizmann, was presented by Mr. Y. Muscelevitch, of the legal firm of Horowitz and Co.

Shimshon Strikers May Begin Work Today

Work at the Shimshon cement plant is expected to be resumed today following the signing of a formal agreement yesterday in Jerusalem by representatives of the workers, of the Histadrut and of the company. The supply of electricity to the capital by the factory's power plant, which was cut off on Monday, is scheduled to be resumed.

The workers refused to return yesterday, stating that they wanted an agreement "in black and white." The company also undertook to pay salaries each week. It was reported that the company raised IL.20,000 — enough for a fortnight's wages — with the aid of the Histadrut. The company stated it would raise additional funds.

CHARGED with causing a fire in her flat by negligence when she forgot to disconnect her electric iron last September, Mariana Jaffa, of 41 Rehov Sokoloff, Tel Aviv, was bound over in IL.50 bond to be of good conduct for one year by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Fraenkel Charged, Freed on Bail

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday.—Yehiel Fraenkel was today charged before a local magistrate with the illegal detention of his daughter Eliana and released on IL.250 bail. Police expect that the investigation of the case of Fraenkel's alleged imprisonment of his insane daughter in his Bnei Brak house for 18 years will last several months.

Fraenkel with tears in his eyes told reporters that his first wife and daughters were seeking his death, to get his money. Three years ago, he said, they spread rumours that he was maintaining a brothel in his house and the district health officer then visited him and examined his daughter. He promised help, but no mental hospital consented to admit his daughter, as her habits were unclean. He said that no one of his family had ever helped him in the care of the sick woman or relieved him to allow him to take a vacation.

9 MONTHS FOR LYING

HAIFA, Thursday. — Perjury brought Joseph Hecht, 27, a nine-month prison sentence today. Testifying to the police in a burglary case, he implicated an accomplice, but denied his statement in Court.

Today he pleaded guilty to having lied to the judge. He will serve the term concurrently with a 18-month sentence for burglary.

Kiosk Owners Complain of Competition

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The Kiosk Owners Association's convention which ended here today complained that "Artic," the Bat Yam ice cream factory, had established shops all over the country to sell their "eskimos," and were therefore undercutting the kiosks, a spokesman said. The factory agreed to a ten-pruta profit on their 75 pruta chocolate sticks, and had made arrangements with dealers to sell their product at certain kiosks for a commission, offering no ice cream to other kiosks. The latter had been losing money since, together with the ice cream, customers bought other things, a spokesman said.

The firm was doing business upwards of IL.25,000 a day, the spokesman claimed.

Other convention resolutions included a demand to raise the price of soda water from ten to 15 pruta and the price of "gazoz" from 20 to 25 pruta; to ensure a regular supply of carbon dioxide during the summer to prevent "blackmarketeering" and to forbid restaurant owners from selling "gazos" to passers-by.

The Association, representing 4,500 kiosk owners provides a livelihood for 22,000 persons.

SUSPECTED OF REMOVING heavy tax stamps from goods which had already been sold and sticking them on "goods for the black market," two brothers, owners of Graf and Graf, a clothing store in Rehov Nahlat Benyamin, Tel Aviv, were detained and released on IL.500 bond each yesterday.

TEL AVIV LAWYER CHARGED WITH PERFORMING MARRIAGE CEREMONY

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—A criminal charge against a lawyer who performed a marriage was submitted to the District Attorney today by police.

The lawyer, Mr. David Ganor, placed notices in newspapers last week that he was going to marry Mr. Aharon Cohen, 44, and Miss Hela Budik, 40. The Rabbinate complained to the police and the Ministry of Justice. Two police sergeants were sent to Mr. Ganor's office last Tuesday to prevent the marriage, but their warnings were not heeded and their names even entered as witnesses.

The "marriage certificate" said that the couple had been living together since 1949 and that the Rabbinate had refused to perform the ceremony on the grounds that the bridegroom was a "Cohen," a descendant of the ancient priests, and the woman was a divorcee. Marriage is forbidden under Jewish law in such cases.

Mr. Ganor allegedly performed the marriage following the ruling of District Court Judge Benyamin Cohen last July in the case of Michael and Avigail Yuval, which said their marriage was legal although an unauthorised person had performed it.

YOUTH DROWNED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Moshe Bergileyski, 20, of Petah Tikva, student of the Bnei Brak Yeshiva was drowned this morning in the sea opposite the Kaete Dan Hotel. Together with his friend, Arie Abrahamof, he was bathing not far off shore when he was swept away by waves.

Bergileyski was carried out unconscious and Magen David personnel tried for hours to revive him without success.

Chemists End Parley

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The Chemists' Association of Israel ended its 14th national convention here last night by re-electing Dr. E. D. Bergman chairman.

Greetings were sent to the Association by the Prime Minister and public institutions. Dr. A. Reif of the Union of Academic Associations, and Mr. I. Gilon, of the Merchants Association, addressed the convention.

Cables in Brief

NITRATES. — The import of 20,000 tons of Chilean nitrates into Egypt [illegible]

TECHNICAL. — David Owen, Executive Director of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, warned U.N. members on Tuesday that its programme had reached a critical stage because more than $7m. of the nearly $19m. pledged for current projects remain unpaid.

MUTINY. — A military court [illegible] yesterday [illegible] "serious injury" aboard.

ETHIOPIA. — The U.N. General Assembly voted by 50 votes to none, with the Soviet bloc abstaining, to congratulate Ethiopia and Eritrea on their federation.

WINDY. — Fierce gales lashed Britain over the last few days, costing seven lives, holding up planes and ships, ripping off roofs, tearing down power cables and injuring people with flying debris.

SIAMESE. — Fifteen-month old Siamese twins, joined at their heads, were separated in an operation in Chicago on Wednesday which took 12 hours.

JAPAN. — Japanese electrical workers returned to work yesterday, following the ending of the coalminers' 63 day strike on Wednesday.

PORTUGAL. — Two of eight alleged anti-government plotters were sent to prison by a Lisbon military court on Wednesday. They were Captain Henrique Galvao (ret.), three years, and Colonel Luis Gonzaga Tadeu (ret.), two years. The other six were acquitted.

CHAMP. — Archie Moore, 36-year-old [illegible] of San Diego, California, gave Joey Maxim a thorough battering on Wednesday night in St. Louis, Missouri, to win the world light heavyweight championship on a unanimous 15 round decision.

PROPAGANDA. — Brigadier Cyril D. Quilliam, formerly of the British Intelligence Service, who has spent most of his life in the Middle East, is now active in Canada propagandising for the Arab cause.

TEHERAN. — Martial law has been extended in Teheran for a further two months from Saturday. The Iran capital has been under continuous martial law since the assassination of the Premier, Ali Razmara, in March, 1951.

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THE ISRAEL WIND ENSEMBLE
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Vivaldi (Triple Concerto); Mozart (Wind Quintet); Haydn (Divertimento); Ibert (Trois Pieces Breves); Beethoven (Quintet in E-Flat, op. 16).

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GALA CONCERT
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Subscription Concerts
TEL AVIV: "OHEL SHEM"
December 24, at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at Schlesinger's,
2 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin,
and Radio Union,
116 Rehov Dizengoff.
HAIFA: "ORAH"
December 25, at 9 p.m.
Tickets at Ginzburg's

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TEL AVIV, "OHEL SHEM"
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Concertino for Strings — Pergolesi
"Peter and the Wolf" — Prokofieff
Narrator: JOSEPH YADIN
Overture "La Forza del Destino" — Verdi
Symphony No.4 — Brahms
JERUSALEM, "EDISON,"
Monday, Dec. 22, 9 p.m.
Soloist:
IDA HENDEL (Violin)
Tickets at Cahana's

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Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.
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Today at 3 p.m. "SNOW WHITE".
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The greatest Hungarian Musical film
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Continuous from 9.45 to 5.30
...And, as the next picture on our screen, the long expected
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Starring JEAN GABIN
(Note: The advertisement in yesterday's issue referring to this picture, was erroneously published).

The Most Electrifying Picture in Screen History
20th Century Fox
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in a heartwarming, breathtaking drama of rare artistic value
SINGOALLA (Gypsy Fury)
Today at 2.45 p.m.: GOOD TIME GIRL

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, December 19, 1952
Teves 1, 5713. — Rabi Al-Tani 2, 1372

NOT more than 4,000 workers were represented when, on Hanukka in 1920, the "General Federation of Jewish Workers of Eretz-Israel" was founded in Haifa. Today, half the Jewish population and three quarters of its wage earners are organized in the "Histadrut," and its name is familiar throughout the world. Hundreds of mass meetings held this week in commemoration of its 32nd anniversary gave impressive evidence of its numerical strength and its manifold achievements. While the number 32 does not offer one of the customary occasions for jubilee celebrations, it so happens that its Hebrew letters "Lamed Bet" spell out the word "Lev" meaning "heart," and some heart-searching has indeed for some time been in process among Histadrut leaders as well as among the rank and file, about the future of this powerful body in the face of fundamentally changed conditions.

HISTADRUT ANNIVERSARY

In the pre-State period, many governmental functions had to be assumed by the national institutions and not least by the Histadrut. The serious question arises whether the combination of trade union, large-scale *entrepreneur*, and semi-public body can and should be maintained. One of the most outstanding achievements of the Histadrut is, for instance, the comprehensive system of medical care through *Kupat Holim*, its Sick Fund, and it would be impossible to imagine the health service of the country without it. It is well known, on the other hand, that despite high membership fees and subsidies it has become increasingly difficult to balance its budget. The time has come, it seems, to tackle seriously the implementation of at least this part of the overall Social Security Plan by transferring it to the State. It might also be argued that, for similar reasons, the general Labour Exchanges should be attached to the Labour Ministry, all the more so because the major part of their budget is already borne by the State.

More complicated issues arise in connection with industrial and commercial activities. Here again, the Histadrut has done pioneering work before it became, second to the State, the largest employer in the country. The time may have come to re-examine a development which must frequently lead to conflicts between sound business practice and trade union principles. A change-over to independent forms of association and management need not, of course, result in a loss of controlling interests.

Any such structural reform is bound to have salutary effects on the main function of the Histadrut which is and remains that of a trade union. Not, by any means, in the narrow sense that it should only deal with questions of work conditions or trade disputes; on the contrary, it would open a new and important chapter. In the economic field, it would mean, for instance, a more constructive approach to the wage-price problem, which despite the New Economic Policy, is largely left to itself, to a kind of fatalistic *laissez aller*, with its well-known disastrous consequences for the working class itself. In the same direction, the cooperative movement, and more especially consumers, housing and credit cooperatives, are in need of greater expansion, again for the benefit of those masses of industrial and white-collar workers who look to the Histadrut for leadership in their struggle.

On the ideological front, too, much remains to be done. When the Histadrut celebrated its 25th anniversary, Mr. Ben Gurion said that comradeship was its greatest asset. We have witnessed the breakdown of the old united front, but it would seem that the present political constellation, both here and abroad, offers a unique opportunity.

It is now 120 years since the word "Socialism" appeared for the first time, but like the older "communism" it has changed its complexion. Nothing is more apt to lead a movement to stagnation than adherence to watchwords which have lost their original meaning. Hamashkif, the organ of Israel's Labour said recently, comes to remind us of the fight against "idols in the temple." If true and in a common fight, self the Histadrut concentrates on its true tasks, it can only gain in strength, and its great array will be all the better equipped for the battle on the front of communist ideas.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Eliahu

REVIEW OF THE COALITION

THE secret was well kept, and when the first hints appeared they were met with skepticism. This week, however, the new Mapai-General Zionist coalition became a virtual certainty though those who remembered previous coalition talks between the two parties still claim that nothing is certain until after the vote of confidence.

The General Zionists, like Mapam, were in partnership with Mapai and the religious parties, in the Provisional Government. In the first parliamentary elections the General Zionists won only seven seats in the Knesset: the new Government coalition was made up of Mapai, the Religious Bloc, the Progressives and the Sephardim.

The Religious Bloc, profiting by its key position in this coalition kept the Government on edge by continual threats of a walkout. At the same time hundreds of thousands of immigrants poured into the country, most of them penniless. Goods became scarcer, the value of the pound dropped. The General Zionists, claiming to be the only true representatives of free enterprise, blamed Mapai's policy for all the troubles.

When the Municipal elections showed that the General Zionists' propaganda had evoked a considerable response, the party began their big drive under the slogan "From Opposition to Administration."

When the new House assembled, the General Zionists were still far from having a majority or even becoming the largest party in the Knesset. They won 20 seats on their own ticket however and three more seats went to the General Zionist affiliated Sephardi and Yemenite parties. Having become the second largest party, the road was clear and negotiations to enter the new Government coalition could begin.

Negotiations

Joint committees of Mapai and Mapam and of Mapai and the General Zionists were set up but in the end no agreement was reached and the new Government coalition was in the same position as before except that the Progressives refused to join the coalition without the General Zionists. It soon became clear that history was repeating itself, rather like the remarriage of a divorced couple: the same problems brought the same differences, and the junior partner staged the usual "I'll-go-back-to-mother" scenes: Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael eventually quit the coalition leaving the Government with only 60 votes in the House.

The negotiations with the Progressives started again and the latter decided to join the coalition. Poalei Agudat Yisrael also tried to retrace their steps but were stopped by the "Council of Sages," the supreme spiritual authority of the Aguda. The lining up of Ha'oel Hamizrahi and Hamizrahi against the Mapai candidate in the Presidential elections further complicated the situation.

Meanwhile, things began to change in the country's economic life: the public saw the first effects of the Government's New Economic Policy; in spite of increasing prices, money became scarce, and what had been a clear-cut inflation became "inflationary deflation" or "deflationary inflation". The steady climb of gold and dollars on the black market stopped and a balanced Foreign Payments Budget was approved by the Cabinet. Rationing of textiles, footwear and a large part of building materials was abolished and shopkeepers again became courteous to their customers.

Without ostentation, reportedly in a private room at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, negotiations between Mapai and the General Zionists began.

Mapai's primary motives seemed quite evident: the renewed ties with the religious parties were once more dissolved and the Prague trial considerably discredited Mapam, now less capable of attracting members of Mapai or party-less Mapai voters, who disapproved of partnership with the General Zionists.

The General Zionists' motives seemed to be that Mapai's economic policy had changed considerably, that it was willing to hand over the entire Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and mainly that strong pressure was brought to bear upon the party leadership by economic circles which were not so much concerned as to whether the economic recovery was basic or superficial and satisfied themselves with the warning that public confidence was returning.

Eli says that abolition of Exit Visas has caught him unprepared.

The main inducement for both parties was the agreement reached on changes in the electoral system. According to the new system, parties which do not obtain ten per cent of the total vote shall not send representatives to the Knesset.

In the last elections held on July 30,1951, a total of 695,077 votes was cast and of the 17 parties contesting for the favour of the electorate, 15 sent at least one representative to the Knesset. Of these 15 parties, however, only three had a net vote of more than ten per cent: Mapai (37.1); General Zionists (16.4) and Mapam (12.3). In order to get a clear picture of the implications of the ten per cent clause, one has to add up the votes received jointly by the affiliated parties, and in this case the number of parties with more than a ten per cent vote increases to four: the five religious parties together polled 12.5 per cent. Mapai with her Arab and Druse affiliates obtained 40.8 per cent and the General Zionists with their affiliates got 19.3 per cent. Keeping these facts in mind, we can to some extent follow the train of thought of the major parties.

Advantages

The General Zionists' argue that under the ten per cent clause there are three possibilities: either Mapai will get an absolute majority (which they do not believe) or the General Zionists will get an absolute majority (which they do not believe either), or Mapai and the General Zionists will emerge from the elections with more or less equal strength, thus once and for all establishing the General Zionists as the alternative to Mapai.

Mapai on the other hand argues that elections have been held among the Jewish population of this country for over twenty years and there have never been important fluctuations in the distribution of votes. The high General Zionist vote in the last elections was an exception due to the fact that the party rode on the crest of a wave of disillusionment inevitable after the materialization of a big ideal. The General Zionists, moreover, collected a large share of the "floating vote" of hundreds of thousands of new immigrants. Before the next elections the new immigrants will settle down and this fact, added to the improvement of the general situation, will reflect upon the General Zionists' popularity which is already waning.

Optimists

There were even a few optimists who recalled that in the first Knesset elections the General Zionists did not even obtain the now proposed ten per cent, and who knows what will become of the Mapam following if the Cominform continues its policy of anti-Zionist show trials?

Members of Mapam and those parties not far from the ten per cent mark hold different views. Mapam pointed out, that as soon as the first reports of the Mapai-General Zionist coalition appeared in the papers, the internal tension created by the Prague trial eased and the chances are that Mapam as the left-wing Zionist opposition will profit from the coalition.

There was little doubt that the religious parties would form one bloc and reach the ten per cent mark if electoral reform is implemented. Even Herut was not too pessimistic, though in the last elections it polled only 6.6 per cent of all votes.

The Communists, who polled 2.9 per cent in the last elections, about one per cent more than on the previous vote, also claimed that owing to Mapai's overt joining forces with the "forces of Big Capital" on the one hand and to the disintegration of Mapam on the other, it was not out of the question that the Communist party would obtain ten per cent at the next elections.

Facing Reality

The only party with no illusions about the effect of the ten per cent limit were the Progressives, who polled 3.3 per cent in the last elections. It was believed that this was the reason why they suddenly became so reluctant to join the coalition.

The other points mainly dealt with economic and educational issues and were less newsworthy, as they seemed merely to be a formal confirmation of the practical implementation of the Government's basic programme approved by the Knesset over a year ago.

The two parties undertook to implement the educational system embodied in Article 20 of the basic programme so that by the beginning of the next school year there will be no ties between schools and political organizations. This was one of the main stumbling blocks preventing Hapoel Hamizrahi from joining the new coalition, in addition to the other issues of giving up the Interior and Health portfolios, in exchange for two Ministries of lesser importance.

Agreement to abolish unnecessary or ineffective controls was made or less a formality, as this is already being carried out. The clause stating that "as long as full supplies to the entire population cannot be guaranteed, the control of essential products will be maintained," only confirmed that the General Zionists admit the necessity in spite of their opposition to controls in principle.

The promised abolition of exit visas did not come as a surprise either, as preparations for such a step started some months ago.

Secret Clause

The agreement, surprisingly, did not include any mention of the abolishing of foreign currency controls, though this was one of the main aims of the General Zionists. It is not yet known, whether Mapai won an outright victory on this issue or merely succeeded in postponing a decision by some of the secret clauses which, it is reported, are attached to the agreement. On the other hand, no-one was surprised that the agreement did not mention foreign policy, as the General Zionists have never seriously objected to the line followed by Mapai in international relations.

UNITED NATIONS TRAIN LOCAL FORCES

Establishment of Korean Army

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

SEOUL. — THE Army of the Republic of Korea is probably the best equipped and best trained of all the Asian armies. Alone it would have little difficulty in overwhelming the North Koreans, but the North Koreans have now a very minor role to play in the huge Communist armies in Korea; most of their activities seem confined now to coolie work and to defending a section of the front near the east coast.

The Rok (South Korean) Army is 450,000 strong and organized into some 14 divisions, some of them still very new. It was created two years ago out of the Republic's beaten and panicky troops who were overwhelmed by the first Chinese attacks. Today they provide some of the best infantry on the front; Western commanders no longer fidget because Korean forces are on their flank and the short rude words that were once used to describe them are dying out.

The American achievement in raising this army is probably unique in Asia. There have been other great native armies raised by foreigners, but this is not a colonial army. At least to divisional level, the Roks are commanded by their own nationals; only a few Americans are attached in an advisory capacity, and their advice is now frequently ignored.

Simple Faith

For once the transplanting of Western ideas in the East seems to have borne sound fruit. The Rok Army is virtually non-political today. It certainly has little admiration for President Syngman Rhee; it is moved by a simple patriotism that seems to have by-passed the more unhappy forms of nationalism. It wants sincerely to admire Western, and particularly American, ideals without caring much for their details, and it does not envy the unattainable wealth that has soured those ideals for other Asians.

Of course, there are weaknesses. The most important is probably implicit in the feeble and unexciting state of Korean politics. They are slow to co-ordinate among themselves and not always willing to trust strange units or officers in the same army. For a long time a few foreign officers and units will have to be visible on their soil to reassure them, to represent the certainties that their own Government cannot offer.

Officers Soon

It is a conscript army and each soldier receives 18 weeks' basic training. There is an officers' school with a four-year course that has not yet started to graduate its students. The present officers are startlingly young brigadiers in their twenties and a Chief of Staff of 34. A few were in the Japanese Army, a number have done courses in the United States, most of them have learnt their trade in the course of victory and defeat.

Their fighting equipment is virtually that of American infantry divisions, though they are short on supply schemes and transport. Rok artillery and tank units are now in action and are being increased. A private soldier draws 3,000 won a month, which is the price of a haircut, and a captain gets under £2 a month. They wear American clothing, though some have padded suits made in Japan.

They eat rice three times a day with soup and pickles. They stop all strife and build their own permanent camps that look like rows of crofters' huts. They are ruthless, tough, dour little men and, because of the nature of their diet, which would be prison-camp fare to Europeans, a high percentage suffer from worms and see inadequately in the dark.

Naive in Battle

A Korean battalion in action is a fearsome sight. These soldiers are economical neither of their equipment nor their lives. When they start shooting they like to use everything they have. At night they insist on constellations of star shells and parachute flares, and use their artillery to lay down long, extravagant defensive barrages. They are sometimes weak on the more intricate infantry operations, like clearing defended dug-outs, but this is from lack of training, not cowardice. These are weaknesses that are not exclusively South Korean.

The American officers with them sincerely believe that, man for man, they are better than the Chinese, with whom they share the same costly weakness for the *Banzai* charge. They are ruled by a soldierly pride that makes them take more casualties than necessary. South Korea could not be defended without them.

More Manpower

Perhaps the chief weakness of the United Nations forces in Korea is their lack of manpower. Some senior American officers would like to involve Chinese Nationalists from Formosa in the fight, though there is fortunately little likelihood of this happening. All of them would like an increase in Rok forces and believe that within two years their numbers could be doubled and left as good an army as any in existence. An increase of two divisions is expected in the near future.

Too great a significance must not be seen in the success of this force. Its effectiveness and discipline are exotic in Korea today. In a ruined agricultural country with a population of 21,000,000, the increasing numbers of young men taken away from the rice fields represent a crushing cost.

However swollen their numbers, they could never resist the Chinese alone and they will always be wholly dependent on the West for their finance, arms and ammunition. Since their loyalty to the civilian central authority is so tenuous, strange things might occur if the civilian Government broke down or became too eccentric, and they might seek other loyalties if the influence of America were too suddenly withdrawn or proved futile.

These are inevitable tasks. If the West had been as successful in assisting and influencing the Government here, the achievements of the United Nations would shine more brightly in Asia.

This is the second article of a series on the Korea War. The first article appeared on Monday.

Readers' Letters

PLIGHT OF THE LANDLORD

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — You leader of December 10 on the property tax seems rather biased. Landlords have fulfilled a very useful function in this country, and many of our present troubles are due to the fact that no one is interested in becoming a landlord — it is much more profitable to be a tenant.

How much needless suffering has been caused to all classes of subtenants who are compelled to pay from IL.30-40 a month for a room for which the tenant pays about two pounds to the landlord. The words "lament of the wealthy" are not all applicable. Jerusalem statistics show that many of the landlords are elderly couples who came here with the savings from a lifetime's hard work and built or bought property, and now their whole income is on the average from IL.30 to 40 a month.

Landlords pay all the taxes other people pay and in addition, they pay Works, Municipal taxes, Arnona etc. In June, landlords paid the 10 per cent compulsory loan in exactly the same way as other people.

All other classes of people have received increases in income in accordance with the cost of living index, yet since 1940 rents have been "frozen."

The proposed tax is basically unsound not only for these reasons but also because the majority of landlords are now in the lowest income class and are unable to bear further burdens.

Yours etc.,
"One of the Pariahs"

Jerusalem, December 10.

GIFT ORANGES

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — For many years I have sent gift boxes of oranges to relations in the U.K.

Today I applied for the fifth time to my regular suppliers and was given the stereotyped reply "the Citrus Marketing Board has again postponed decision on this issue, though the approval of the Ministry of Finance had already been obtained."

May I ask whether some other competent authority could not take this matter in hand, as for many people it is a very important thing?

Yours etc.,
M. GOREN

Tel Aviv, December 4.

TEL AVIV ART NOTES

Woodcuts by Jacob Pins

THE Jacob Pins exhibition of woodcuts and drawings now on view at the Ben Baruch Art Shop (12 Rehov Ben Yehuda) is well worth seeing. Pins is an outstanding craftsman in the woodcut medium following in the main with his simple, beautifully balanced contrast of masses, the tradition of the great 18th and early 19th century Japanese masters. He has imagination too, and most of his works are very expressive. Lately Pins has taken to using blocks of rather soft wood to make the cuts and the result with the woody imprint adds an interesting note to the surface texture.

Particularly worth remarking are the colour woodcuts "Self Portrait," simple and strongly designed and "Fish" which would make a charming piece of wall decoration. "The Beggar" and "Wood Collector" are other works which stand out among the uncoloured woodcuts. It is not surprising that both the New York Metropolitan Museum and the Boston Institute of Fine Arts should have acquired examples of Pins' work.

On view too are the artist's illustrations (also woodcuts) for "Michael Kohlhaas" by Heinrich von Kleist, a medieval tale which is now being issued in Hebrew translation. These smaller pieces show clearly Pins' fine feeling for composition.

The several wash drawings displayed are skilful enough but suffer by comparison with the stronger and more vigorous woodcuts. But in this group too there are some nice pieces and "Beggars Fighting" and a sketch of a Jerusalem quarter with the wash strung between houses are worth noting.

S.W.

Men and Things

"PUNCH" has gone to New York with an exhibition of two hundred original drawings. Some of its artists and members of staff will also be there on view. Admission is public and free, though it is questionable whether this will altogether make for success, as people are often suspicious of anything that is given away. Indeed, almost the sole lesson from history which has really affected human behaviour is that the Trojans did badly over their gift horse. Another fear about the exhibition is whether it may displease the Committee on Un-American Activities. For "Punch" is certainly un-American, simply as a part of being un-everything except English Middle Class.

His faithfulness to his readers has caused them to stick to him through everything — even through the past 12 years of economic reverses which have left them punch-drunk with a small "p". Their well-wishers will be both glad and surprised if this exhibition does anything to better their condition; can it be anything more than a whistle-stop in the campaign of international humour? But it should, at least, give the Americans something to smile at; and that is important, for in the course of sending so much good money to Europe of recent years, they have not had overmuch reason for smiles. National humour, however, is always much more popular inside its own country than amongst other people, no doubt for the reason that it is a mirror. Quite possibly, then, Punch may either not appeal to New Yorkers at all, or he may appeal for reasons which seem to him mistaken. In any case he can take credit for originality, for he has turned an invisible export into a visible one.

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MUNICIPALITY OF HOLON
Department for Education and Culture
The Municipality of Holon has again resolved this year to grant a Municipal Prize for literary works and Jewish Classical Literature. The total prize for this year (1952/53) amounts to IL.500 (five hundred Israel Pounds) and will be distributed equally to two subjects: One for literary works (poetry, fiction, short and critics), and the second—for a contribution to the Humanities in general, and Jewish Classical Literature in particular.
The Jury for both subjects has been chosen in agreement with the recommendation of the Authors Association Committee.
According to the regulations, entries for the prize may be made for completed works in poetry—not less than one printed sheet; prose—literary works and Jewish Classical Literature—not less than two printed sheets. Books published some years ago will also be considered for the prize. Interested authors and publishers are requested to submit their copies of the books or works to the Municipality of Holon, Prize for Literature, before March 1, 1953.

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PRAGUE IN PERSPECTIVE

By Eliezer Livneh, M.K.

WHAT happened in Prague is both of historical and immediate political importance: the Cominform has emerged as an overt upholder of anti-Semitism. The process is not of recent vintage; symptoms of the development were felt a few years ago. Jewish intellectuals were denounced as parasites and "cosmopolitans"; in Soviet Russia the Hebrew and Yiddish press has been silenced and two million Jewish inhabitants have been deprived of their schools.

These indications were, however, but preludes, and now restraint has been cast aside. Pretence has been discarded, and Jews have been proclaimed as international mercenary panders to criminal instincts and war-mongers. The Jew has been declared the instigator of all major catastrophes including sabotage, hunger, friction between nations and every credible and incredible evil.

We must therefore prepare for a battle on two fronts: externally, an intellectual and political struggle in defence of Judaism, and a spiritual campaign against the Communist apostasy. We cannot wage war against the foe without, if we are not at peace within; we cannot help our brothers to steer clear of the Communist danger if we fail to present facts in their true light.

According to the Cominform the State of Israel is no longer in the same class of satellites of American imperialism as countries such as France, Denmark, Norway and Luxembourg against whom, although they have granted military bases to the U.S., show trials have not been staged. We are not now on the same plane: from the perspective of Prague we are the main villains of the piece, the people who pull strings for Truman and Eisenhower. We are the progenitors of sabotage and the planners of war. We control the entire world of capitalism, which we have created and which we lead. We are the main enemy, the satanic organisers.

OPERATION "EVERYWHERE"

What methods of work do we, international Jewry, "the corrupt Israel capitalists" use? We operate underground, in the dark, by espionage, deceit, corruption and trickery. The representative Jew is the "typical criminal," the "dark, international Apache," the old familiar Judas Iscariot. This is the mould in which not only Israel but all Jewry has been cast in this vile show-trial. Jewry, according to the stage-managers of the trial, possesses another trait, a clandestine solidarity concealed behind a facade of artificial dispersion. The diverse opinions held by Jews are merely the warp and the woof of a fabric of deceit. Mandel, the French Conservative, Pijade, the Yugoslav Communist, Morgenthau, the American Liberal — people who, incidentally, have never met, — are members of a conspiratorial group of controllers standing behind the Western powers. They are the war-mongers, the men who paralyse "popular" industries, the saboteurs of their economy responsible for mass-starvation. All this is part of a single World Jewish plot and to underline this they made use of the former name of Israel's previous Minister to Czechoslovakia — Ubervall ("everywhere"). Everywhere the criminal Jew is to be found, pulling strings to frustrate the efforts of suffering humanity.

To make absolutely certain that the most stupid and uninformed appreciate the significance of the trial, the libellers have not overlooked detail. To the question: "How did you come to perform such vile deeds?" one of the accused replied: "Because of my origin!" Thus proper stress is laid on the fact that the accused is of Jewish origin. The rabid anti-Jewish incitement with which the trial was replete was in the best Nazi tradition. Those who listened in to the German broadcasts could easily have imagined that Ribbentrop and Goebbels, Goering and Streicher, had risen from the dead.

World Jewry must meet this attack openly, without attempting to shirk the issue. But it is impossible to repel the onslaught of falsehood and deceit without absolute truth within. The amazing perversion of truth with which a section of Mapam (United Workers Party) has reacted to the trial jeopardises our position in the eyes of the world no less than it does our national security.

Is it conceivable then all that has been said and done in the course of this trial is true, and only the charges levelled against Oren constitute a tragic error? Is it possible that this regime is just and only in the case of Raphael Ben-Shalom there has been a mistake. There are only two alternatives: either the Prague trial was essentially an act of justice towards mankind, Jewry, Zionists and the State of Israel, in which case what importance can attach to any miscarriage in respect of Oren? Or the whole affair is no more than a farce, inspired by evil and untruth, in which case it is no [illegible] than an expression of the regime which saw fit to stage it consciously and methodically.

The members of Mapam claim that the charges levelled against Oren are without foundation, as "he served the revolution." Was Oren the only one involved in the Prague trials who "served the revolution"? Greater men than he served the revolution and were found guilty of similar crimes. Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev, Rajk, Gomulka and Kostov, Clementis, Slansky and Frejka, made contributions rather more important than Oren to the Communist and popular democratic revolutions. Why are the charges against them to be regarded as credible and not those against Oren? Why is it correct and reasonable to think of Trotsky as the Mikado's agent, and of Tito as the creature of Hitler, and less correct and reasonable to think of Oren as Morgenthau's collaborator?

The only [illegible]

DEVIATIONS OF MAPAM

The task which the members of Mapam have undertaken is a hopeless one, and will not prove effective neither in restoring their status in the eyes of the Cominform or in rehabilitating the man they are defending. What the Communist rulers resent is not the degree of deviation, whether to the Right or the Left, but the attitude of mind accompanying it.

Whoever gives evidence of the slightest suspicion that the regime is capable of error or deception, is *ipso facto* a traitor and an heretic, a Fascist and a spy, and "a collaborator with war-mongers." If this is Mapam's standing in the eyes of the Cominform, then the party can no longer exercise any choice between Communism and Zionism. Its alternative lies between Zionism and ruin.

The men of the Kremlin will not find it difficult to point out where Mapam went astray. Did not Member of the Knesset Riftin support the candidature of the "American agent" Clementis for the Chairmanship of U.N.? Did he not boast of the "vile" political aid given by Czechoslovak "lackeys of imperialism" to Israel? Did not the leaders of Mapam praise the Israel-Czechoslovak commercial treaty which has now been denounced as an act of deception perpetrated by Jewish traitors and spies, — as part of "Operation Ueberall"? Is not one of the settlements of Hashomer Hatzair named after Masaryk that "American traitor and agent"? The indictment that can be drawn up against the leaders of Mapam, and the punishment in store for them, is clear. Moreover those today hiding behind the back of Gottwald, are already digging their own political grave for tomorrow. The day when Gottwald will be remembered as the man who sought to include Czechoslovakia within the Marshall Plan (though it was Slansky who frustrated this act of "treachery") is not far off. Who can foretell the fate in store for those who praise Gottwald if they come to Prague?

But the worst aspect of Mapam's attitude is that they are confining their defence to their comrades and are prepared publicly to forsake the State of Israel [illegible]

Israel will defend herself against Russian and Czechoslovak troopers until the last drop of blood. Those who endeavour to open the gates of Israel to them will be regarded as traitors to their people and their country. On this point the issue is crystal-clear: if a foreign power should attempt to establish by force a regime on the Russian or Czechoslovak model in Israel, will we resist it or not?

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FATE

There is some element of truth even in Czech justice. Indeed we cannot denounce the deceit and villainy it contains, if we do not acknowledge this element of truth, which is intended to influence the Czech people. It is perfectly correct, as is borne out by the indictment of the prosecution, the testimony of the witnesses and the confessions of the accused — this indeed is a characteristic of "revolutionary socialist" justice, that indictment, testimony and confession are mutually corroboratory — that Czechoslovak production has declined, that its quality has deteriorated, that there have been constant disturbances in the country's economic life. Czechoslovakia, one of the most highly developed countries in Europe is today on the verge of starvation. It is undoubtedly correct that unjust trade agreements have been entered into with other countries, and that Czechoslovakia has been deprived of property and goods without equitable return or without any return at all. The Czech people know full well that this is true, just as they know for whom such goods are destined. The people are bitter because their country is being reduced to poverty and starvation.

But instead of pointing to the true causes, that the Communist regime has completely dominated the country for the past five years, and the ruthless neighbouring power has exercised complete control over every branch of commerce and production, the dictators have found a scapegoat, where all tottering rotten dynasties have found it, among the Jews.

There is another [illegible] the "dregs of humanity." [illegible]

The issue is clear: [illegible]

We have no quarrel with the Czech people; we make no accusations against them. The Czechs have not ceased, for us, to be the people of Huss and Komenius, of Masaryk and Benes. We regard those who today speak in their name and vilify Israel as we would Tewfik Toubi or Mikunis if their rule was forced upon Israel by a foreign conqueror. These are satraps who defile the name of Czechoslovakia in the family of nations.

In their present straits we shall not forget all that the people of Czechoslovakia have done for us and for the progress of the world. The day will come when Czechoslovakia will rid herself of alien rule, imposed upon her by unwanted dictators and foreign despots.

WORLD SEA RISING

By STEFAN [illegible]

WASHINGTON, (NANA).— The sea is rising throughout the world and this upward movement, if continued, could prove catastrophic to the shorelines of the world, report U.S. Navy scientists.

While holding that exact predictions are impossible, the Navy report foresees "a possible ultimate sea-level rise of about 100 feet," if the current trend is continued.

The shoreline of the whole world would be drastically changed. The East and Gulf Coasts of America, for example, would be altered beyond recognition. Long Island, most of New Jersey, most of Florida and great areas of the other coastal plain states would be under water.

The interior of the rebuilt House of Commons at Westminster

MALAISE AT WESTMINSTER

By MARTIN LINDSAY, M.P.

THOSE who value British democracy, as personified by Parliament, should be seriously perturbed by recent events. Never in peace-time has the country been in greater peril—yet Ministers are expected to give clear-headed decisions after an all-night sitting, while the House of Commons, weary and quarrelsome, rends itself in bitter feuds about its own procedure.

In the last two weeks four censure motions have been tabled; on the Government's conduct of business, on the Prime Minister, on a leading member of the Opposition, and on the Deputy Chairman. Increasing disrespect for the Chair is but one of the more serious aspects. These antics not only prejudice the needs of the nation, but bring the Mother of Parliaments into disrepute at a time when parliamentary democracy throughout the world is under attack.

The day-to-day life of a Member of Parliament has become almost unendurable. We go to take constituency engagements at the weekend after being compulsorily confined to the Palace of Westminster since 2.30 p.m. on Monday. The knowledge that such close attendance is totally unnecessary adds to the general feeling of frustration.

Outside Interests

In Britain we have never encouraged the professional politician. M.P.s are expected to have outside interests, so that their contributions to our proceedings can be of special value. Thus we built our Chamber too small to accommodate us all; it was intended that the business would always be carried on by some Members while other were doing no less useful work elsewhere. And we pay our M.P.s for only part-time services, by making them find their expenses out of the salary of £1,000. The majority have to earn their living, yet this is made daily more difficult. An unusual number have already announced that they will not seek re-election. In present circumstances there cannot be a wide choice of promising young men from which to replace them, for few can afford so to neglect their businesses or professions.

Deliberate Obstruction

The normal hours of the House are from 2.30 till 10.30 p.m. But later sittings have become all too common. On November 18 we discussed shop closing hours until 4 a.m. Only twelve Members were able to speak, but 553 had to be present for the vote. A week later 482 Members were there until 5.40 a.m. Five days later, again, several hundred were kept until 5 a.m., ready for a vote which did not take place.

On these occasions the House presents a far from edifying appearance. While the debate is kept going by often only a small group of gladiators, in an atmosphere of increasing petulance, the majority of Members doze where they can—in the smoking-rooms, libraries, and even in the Chamber itself. When the division bell rings we emerge half asleep, with hair and clothes awry, to vote upon we often know not what.

Late night sittings can be due to a temporary surfeit of legitimate business. But more often they are caused by ill-temper, or by deliberate delaying tactics. In this, a few privateers of the present Opposition are showing an impudence which has not been known since the obstruction of the Irish Party in the nineties. For example, already this Session two annual measures, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill and the Public Works Loans Bill, have taken respectively eight times and twelve times as long as the average of the previous six years.

I have said that the rigours of the present situation are totally unnecessary. This is because normally Members can "pair," a voluntary arrangement whereby two on opposite sides agree to absent themselves together. But, between them, the respective Chief Whips have now made this almost impossible.

A three-line Whip is the thrice-underlined most imperative of all summons, for which pairing is forbidden. Its use should be restricted to some dozen times a year, for occasions of vital importance such as those on which the Government would have to resign if defeated. But so misused has it become that last week there was a Three-line Whip each day. That of the Opposition, running from 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday until 10.30 p.m. on Thursday, was the more iniquitous, since the Opposition's position could not have been imperilled by losing amendments to the Transport Bill, which in any case it was bound to do. Its purpose was to compel the attendance of every Conservative Member.

The farcical situation which arises can best be illustrated by the experience of a Conservative and a Socialist lawyer. They were paired together while appearing against each other on the North-Western Circuit. A Three-line Division was to be called and the Whips refused pairing permission. They returned to London, sharing a carriage and taxi, parted for only a few minutes while casting their votes, then returned to Liverpool together to resume the forensic contest.

Plainly, there is only one sensible reply to such treatment. It is defiance. Members must have the courage to pair whenever they think fit. In this we should be supported by our constituents, who now think that we are crazy.

Compromise Must Be Found

The first duty of the Government is, of course, to govern. It must insist upon getting its legislation. Its Whips carry out their odious duties with tact and kindliness; but the temptation to over-insure is always there. To ease the present situation and restore dignity to the Commons, co-operation from the Opposition is essential. Unfortunately the extreme harrying tactics we Conservatives used in the last short Parliament have made it difficult to expect this. But since we in turn have now been harried for much the same length of time, honour can perhaps be considered satisfied.

Successive Governments may well have to rule with only small majorities. The possibility of this should make agreement easier. But if a working arrangement cannot be reached, the Government must not hesitate to alter the rules of the House. The Irish Party's obstruction caused the Commons to add to its Standing Orders provisions to curtail debate. These could be carried still further. One foreign legislature has proxy voting, and another allows votes to be grouped together at specified times. These devices have obvious disadvantages, but they would be preferable to this acrimonious deadlock. The threat of introducing them would almost certainly be decisive. The existing situation is not only degrading to Parliament but destructive of sound administration and legislation. (OFNS)

Personality Portrait

Rav-Aluf Mordecai Makleff

By SHAYA SHAPIRO
POST Military Correspondent

"THE road before us is difficult and the dangers many. Our Army is that of a small nation surrounded by hostile peoples. Under your guidance, Mr. Minister of Defence, and with your help, fellow commanders, I hope we shall succeed in the task imposed on us: to train and improve the Armed Forces and safeguard the defence of the State." This was the reply of Rav-Aluf Mordecai Makleff, new Chief of Staff, in response to his appointment. It was a more elaborate form, of the usual soldier's: "Yes, Sir".

Rav-Aluf Makleff has been soldiering for almost half his life. In 1938, when he had hardly finished his first year at the Technion, Haganah members were informed that a British Army officer was going to train a group of Jewish Supernumerary Police to fight Arab gangs by new bold tactics. The dreams of a quiet engineers life vanished.

MAKLEFF

"When the country was in flames, I could not sit studying," was young Makleff's comment.

In Wingate's Night Squads he met Moshe Dayan, a dashing young man from Nahalal, who was to become his chief collaborator at G.H.Q. When World War II broke out, Makleff joined the Palestine battalions of the British Army. He finished the war as a major in the Jewish Brigade. For a short period after demobilisation, he tried farming, and later secured a post as managing director of the Talpiot market in Haifa — a huge building dominating the dangerous Arab-inhabited Wadi Rushmiya. When shooting started in December, 1947, Makleff was given a Haganah command.

When the British general commanding the Haifa area called on Jewish notables and asked them to stop shooting, he was answered by a dark-complexioned blue-eyed young man in shorts who said a cease-fire could only come about through a meeting between Jewish and Arab commanders. The British general smiled, "Catch them, if you can — they have gone!"

In the War of Liberation, "Motke" Makleff held the post of Chief of Operations on the Northern Front. The liberation of Galilee was largely due to his strategic planning.

Makleff had learned the true nature of the Arab as a boy of nine. His parent's house in Motza, near Jerusalem, was attacked by Arabs, drawn largely from the neighbouring villages with whom the best relations had always been maintained. Five members of the Makleff family were murdered. Motke escaped to a neighbouring house.

The tragedy did not affect the boy's vitality. He was keen on games, and broke both arms playing. Later, as a pupil of the Haifa Reali School, he broke both legs because of his excessive enthusiasm for sports. He was the leader of a sports "club" in the school — his rival was Haim Laskov, now Commander of the Air Force. "Mordecai is a born leader of men," the principal, Dr. A. Biram, wrote to his family.

As a commander, Mordecai Makleff has invariably won the affection, and admiration of his men. A man of courage, he believed in leading his men personally. When a group of recruits on the Northern front hesitated to unload ammunition under fire, he took out the first sack himself, and the men immediately followed. He does not like things to be done by halves: he was the mind behind the large-scale manoeuvres of the Israel Army.

He is reported to be witty and good-humoured in the company of intimate friends, but is reserved and rather taciturn in public, though his lips smile. He has always been eager to learn as much as possible. In the British Army, he broke the Palestine record while attending special military schools. Before his appointment as Chief of Staff, he spent seven months in Great Britain and the United States, and would have stayed longer had he not been summoned back.

As Deputy Chief of Staff for three years, he was largely responsible for shaping the Army. The appointment of a Chief of Staff, who saw service in a regular, European army, seems to indicate that Israel's Defence Forces have developed to a point where a regular officer can lead them. The era of hasty improvisation is over.

Millions of Migrant Birds in Cyprus

By SHAHE GUEBENLIAN
POST Correspondent

MILLIONS of small birds, migrating to Cyprus every year from Iron Curtain countries and as far north as Russia, provide a regular source of food and income for the islanders.

The birds are *beccaficoes*. Promptly and punctually, at the end of September they appear, literally dropping out of the blue, and "invade" three areas on the south-east of Cyprus. They keep on arriving throughout October, and disappear as winter sets in.

Carrier-Borne Birds

For some unknown reason, the birds regularly make for these three beach-heads. Their specially favourite haunt however is Paralimni, a village of 3,000 inhabitants four miles south of Famagusta.

The little birds are "carrier-borne" during their hop to Cyprus from the mainland, (Paralimni villagers firmly believe that the beccaficoes fly-in, perched on the wings of seagulls). The airlift ends at open sea, because when the little birds sight the coast of Cyprus, they take off from their carriers and make for the shore on their own.

On many occasions each year, metal rings are found on the migrant's legs, carrying the inscriptions "Moscow" "Leningrad," "Berlin," "Prague" and "Budapest."

Bird-Hunt

But the villagers of Paralimni — a village with pronounced rightwing convictions — do not seem to mind this very much. As soon as the first wave of the migrants which pass the shore-line, the villagers set out on their traditional bird-hunt. No airgun or cartridge is wasted. Hunters select lengths of sturdy stick, smear them with a special kind of thick glue locally made, and place the sticks among the branches of trees in the migrants' bird-path.

The average catch per day for an established Cypriot hunter is as many as 70 dozens. In a "good" year, it is estimated that some 2,000,000 birds are thus caught.

Every year a "Dance of the *Beccafico*" is held at Paralimni, and is attended by Cypriots from other parts of Cyprus. The main item of the buffet is naturally *beccafico* — boiled and served with "pilaf," roast, skewered or pickled.

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	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
Monday Dec. 22	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Stockholm, Copenhagen
	EL AL	Nicosia
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
Tuesday Dec. 23	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
Wednesday Dec. 24	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, [illegible]
Thursday Dec. 25	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	AIR CEYLON	London
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, N.Y.
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
Friday Dec. 26	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	S.A.S.	Rome, Paris, New York
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia
Saturday Dec. 27	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Dec. 23	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

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[illegible]

VISITORS' GALLERY: FAMOUS NEGRO TROUPE HERE

The Fisk Jubilee Singers

THERE were 6,000 listeners in Boston's Coliseum that day in June 1872, when a small group of Negro singers, almost lonely performers, took up the last among the thousands of other verse of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." As their nine blended voices finished the familiar, noble words 40,000 people rose to perform their parts in the chorus — "Glory, Glory Hallelujah".

But it was only one of many triumphs for these devoted troubadours who sang their spirituals into the hearts of two continents. They called themselves the Fisk Jubilee Singers, after the Old Testament Year of Jubilee, which marked the deliverance of the Jews from bondage in Egypt. Only a few years before, these singers had been in bondage too.

Equipment Needed

Following the end of the War between the States, Fisk University was founded to provide schooling for ex-slaves. Outside of Nashville, Tenn., Union Army hospital barracks were converted into classrooms and dormitories. Money was scarce. To secure spelling books and Bibles the school sold for scrap iron a pile of rusty handcuffs and fetters from the city's abandoned "slavepens".

No one felt the need for funds more keenly than George L. White, Fisk's music teacher. The school could not buy instruments, so he organized a small chorus which soon won applause in nearby towns. But White had vaster dreams. Why not take his singers North? Even a moderate success there could save the school. What happened next has been best described by Ella Shepard, the group's pianist:

Taking every cent he had, all the school treasury could spare, and all he could borrow, Mr. White started on October 6, 1871, to sing the slavery out of the hearts and pockets of the people.

At first they sang mostly "White man's music" — such pieces as "Home Sweet Home," "There's Moonlight on the Lake" and temperance favourites like "Wine Is A Mocker." But when they began to sing the stirring melancholy songs of bondage which we know as "spirituals" (then called "slave songs"), they made a deep impression on White audiences.

Success in Sight

It started at a religious conference at Oberlin, Ohio. The presiding officer had reluctantly let the group sit in the back of the church balcony, and had told them that if a lull came in the proceedings they might sing one number. As the day wore on and the red rays of a setting sun streamed through the high windows, the tired delegates showed their meeting's pace. Unexpectedly, they heard the ethereal strains "...Steal away steal away ... steal away to Jesus." The delegates were transfixed by the depth and beauty of the song. From then on the Fisk chorus sang little else but spirituals, and they received gratifying applause. But they still took in very little money, winter was near, only two of the men had overcoats, and the whole chorus needed shoes. After paying their bills, they were lucky to have enough left for their railroad fare to the next engagement.

The turning point came in New York. Here they were warmly welcomed by the great preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, and taken into the homes of the members of the American Missionary Society. Several ministers helped them attract large audiences. Touring New England next, they were met with mounting acclaim and growing collection of presents — silverware, furniture, gas fixtures for needed buildings, a great bell which even today rings out over the Fisk campus.

Shortly before they returned to Nashville with $20,000 for their struggling university, they sang "Go Down Moses" at the White House, and President Grant shook hands with them.

Adulation

But the crowning glory was yet to come. In two splendid halls the Jubilee Singers took Europe by storm. They thrilled all who heard them from the Queen of England to the poor children of London's hospitals. They sang in hospitals, prisons, and the streets. Queen Victoria drove from Buckingham Palace to hear them at the country estate of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. At a dinner at Blenheim, the country home of the Churchills, the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, himself sprang from his chair to lead the applause of the guests as the singers finished.

On the Continent, their reception assumed almost an ovation. The Crown Princess of Germany wept when she heard them sing "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen." In Holland they could not go shopping or walking because of the crowds of children who followed and hemmed them in.

They had won the hearts of half the globe. And when they came home, Fisk University was richer by $150,000, and the world of music had learned a great lesson in spirituals, thanks to these early Jubilee Singers, and the many Fisk singers (their quartet is now touring Israel) who have come after them. are now part of America's heritage, and will be sung by her people, white or coloured, for as long as they honour and remember their past.

Miron Sima on Show in N.Y.

NEW YORK.—Miron Sima, whose oils and gouaches were recently exhibited at the John Heller Gallery, N.Y., is one of the leaders of the Jerusalem Society of Artists and one of the founders of the Jerusalem School of Painting and Sculpture. This recent exhibition was sponsored by the Consulate General of Israel in New York and is another in a number of exhibitions that the Israel government was instrumental in presenting to the American public in the last few years. Such exhibitions have helped the Israel artists and at the same time promoted Israel's programme of establishing a strong cultural bond between two countries.

Fine Craftsmanship

Mr. Sima's work has the basic approach of sound and intelligent craftsmanship. It has also the painter-like quality of those sensitive values wherein content and form have the unifying impact of good aesthetic intuition. While Mr. Sima's work is but one phase of the many schools of painting being created today in Israel, it is a type of painting that easily communicates the artist's feelings directly to the observer. There is no extraneous overloading of experimental sallies into esoteric mysteries. There is none of the heavy-handed formalisms that need verbal guidance to explain their hidden magic. The elements in Mr. Sima's designs are solidly constructed in recognisable and uninvolved shapes and colours readily legible to a sympathetic eye. His pictures are coherently planned for universal pleasure and serve for that stimulating purpose. He has wisely restricted his palette to a minimum range of tonal values muted by greys and strengthened by blacks. In a few paintings his blacks are used as the dominant key and as an expressive background upon which he has spaced his liner, shapes and colours to highten the emotional drama of his composition.

Starting with Nature

The work of Mr. Sima represents a healthy phase of Israel painting: a phase of art which goes to nature as a starting point and in which the artist screens nature through his personal interpretation. It is the type of painting which moulds and subjects nature through the psychological reactions of the artist wherein both his emotional and intellectual biases are brought to the surface. This kind of painting, generally labelled Expressionistic art, must be judged by the depth of impact on our visual sensibilities as well as our own psychological reactions.

Mr. Sima, having studied in Eastern and Central Europe, has brought to Israel a rich vein of expression. It seems to me that this type of painting has been most successful in interpreting to us the land and the people of Israel. At least it has revealed to us some new nuances of nature as well as the nature of Israel artists.

Lionel S. Reiss

VOLUNTEERS INC. FIGHT 'HATZKEL'

IT was about nine months ago that those Jerusalemites who had not yet wearied of reading the myriads of posters regularly adorning the capital's hoardings first met with 'Sherut Mitnadvim' — Volunteers Inc. — and their Frankensteinian creation 'Hatzkel'. In the midst of cinema announcements, coming theatrical attractions, and posters exhorting girls to go to prison rather than to the Army, 'Volunteers Inc.' announced its modest birth to the world at large.

'Hatzkel', it should be understood, is an up-and-coming expression in Hebrew slang. It symbolises that all too familiar figure, the black marketeer, the foreign currency smuggler, the man whose corrupt way of life has affected the morale — and the morals — of a large section of the population.

Vigilantes

In itself, there was nothing new or original in the formation of such an organisation. Similar groups of 'vigilantes' have mushroomed in the three large cities of the country during the past two years. The increasingly open activities of the Hatzkels on the one hand, and the extreme apathy of a large section of the population on the other, has stung a large number of honest citizens into taking some sort of action.

The originality of 'Volunteers Inc.' is that, far from going the way of similar organisations, it shows every sign of gaining in numbers and influence. In its latest posters in the streets of Jerusalem, the Volunteers speak not only of future plans, but also of achievements of the past six months, and constructive activities already begun.

'Sherut Mitnadvim' was originally founded by a group of Hebrew University students who believed that one of the root causes of the low morale and the disregard felt by so many for the laws of the State, has been the lack of identification of the general population with the constructive tasks carried out by the State. Before the war, these tasks were implemented mainly through the volunteering spirit of the people: whether by helping to create a new settlement, overtime work for one of the National Institutions, or regular Haganah activities. The setting up of a rigid State apparatus has necessarily stifled this spirit. That the Government had no use for such volunteers was amply shown last year by Premier Ben Gurion's sharp negative reply to the suggestion of the Association of Haganah Members that they set up volunteer patrols of their members to combat marauders along Israel's borders.

Thus it came about, that, as in other States, the official gradually replaced the volunteer. The people, on the one hand left to the official constructive tasks with which they had previously identified themselves — such as, for instance, the ingathering and the absorption of immigrants — but on the other hand, they failed to place their respect and trust in the newly formed State because of its blatant inefficiency and because of the deep-rooted distrust with which Jews have learned to regard officialdom the world over.

Recruits Sought

It was to reinstil some of the volunteering spirit and with it a closer identification with the State, and to fight the inefficiency of the State apparatus, that Volunteers Inc. was founded. With borrowed money they opened their campaign in the streets and sent leaflets to every home in the Capital denouncing the activities of the 'Hatzkels' and urging those who felt strongly on that subject to enlist under their banner. At the same time, the budding group received its first financial aid from the Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and later from the Government Information Service and from B'nai B'rith.

Those who joined the group, which included people of all political parties, were immediately assigned tasks in one of the three main activities of the organisation: work among new immigrants, anti-corruption squads, and the propagation of the group's aims and ideals.

Every evening squads set out for the large Talpiot workers' camp on the outskirts of Jerusalem to work among the 12,000 immigrants living there. Some of the groups work with the young children, who, after leaving school at 12 noon, spend the rest of day playing, uncared for in the dirt of the crowded workers' camp.

Evening classes and sports clubs rooms have been opened by the Volunteers, who received financial help from the Ministry of Education. Others still have made permanent contact with immigrants in the workers' camp, whom they help and advise.

One of the main aspects of the organisation's activities is their fight against corruption and inefficiency. "Our members are pledged to report all cases of inefficiency, corruption and transgression of laws," one of the group's leaders explained. "After such a report our central committee decides what action to take." A typical example given was of a Government establishment in which the manager had systematically filched large quantities of valuable goods. The facts were reported, not only was the manager relieved of his post, but a complete reorganization in the establishment, was undertaken to prevent further thefts of that kind.

Social Stigma

As an example the spokesman cited the case of a Government official known to be corrupt, but who had terrorized those members of the organisation under him into silence. The punishment of the group, it was stressed, is not of a terrorist brand, but more in the form of social castigation, of besmirching in public those found guilty.

The numerical strength of Volunteers Inc. may yet be insignificant compared to the giant Histadrut which the Organisation has set for itself. But in the atmosphere of apathy and indifference towards private initiative in society today, their intentions and responsibilities cannot only be commended. In their war against 'Hatzkel' they are setting an example which might well be followed by the hosts of citizens of the State.

DAVID BEN REDAK

TEL AVIV CINEMA PREVIEW

JEAN Renoir's film "The River," which was shown to the press in Tel Aviv last week comes as a surprise from that outstanding promoter of realism and creator of such epoch-making films as "Regle du Jeu," "La Grande Illusion" and "La Bete Humaine": suddenly he escapes to pure lyricism, to the first love of three girls, in an hothouse atmosphere of the mystery of India.

"In the present epoch I suddenly felt that I had to go a new way — the way from the exterior to the interior. What you call 'action' has now lost all importance for me. I now look for sensuality by forming a single character — a character the feeling of which may be more enlightening as a symbol of millions of other characters than the masses themselves could ever be."

Inspired by a novel by the English authoress Rumer Godden, he abandoned Paris and Hollywood and set out for the real settings of the story, to West Bengal and the Hooghly River, offering his technicolor cameras vistas of strange people, customs and landscapes, and even a weird philosophy — indeed, one of the main achievements of the film is that it succeeds in turning spiritual values into the pictorial language of the film medium.

Work of Art

His principal concern, however, is the human aspects of the story, awakening of love in three young girls (two English and one of mixed Indian-European heritage) as soon as his attractive Captain John, a young American who has lost a leg in the war arrives. How the three girls react, and how the American brings disquiet into their tranquil lives until he leaves is painted with such a visual artistry and psychological insight that the result can only be described as a work of art. One may add that the Hoogly River serves as a source for French poetry. The kiss between Harriet and John, for instance, appears to me to be one of the most poetical scenes ever filmed.

Harriet, the heroine, is played by a young girl, Patricia Walters — and her performance will long be remembered, as will those of the other two girls, Adrienne Corri and Radha who is one of India's foremost dancers today. Nora Swinburne, Esmond Knight and Thomas E. Breen add to the imaginative elaboration of the film. *Mo.*

Radio Review

News for Beginners

KOL Yisrael's news bulletins generally manage to present comprehensive round-ups of local news and the leading international events. They are very widely listened to, and — as in other countries — attract the largest audience of any programme. There is however an important section of the community which is excluded from following the news — namely, the large proportion of more or less newcomers who have not completely mastered Hebrew. There are many people who know sufficient Hebrew to be able to follow most programmes but are baffled by the pace and language of the news bulletins. As a result these people have to listen to foreign stations or to the foreign language broadcasts of Kol Yisrael.

There is a definite and urgent need for a nightly bulletin written in easy Hebrew and read at a fairly slow pace, with explanations of unusual words. This feature would attract many listeners and help them to learn Hebrew. It could easily be broadcast for ten minutes at 7 p.m., a time which is currently being used for a non-descript interlude.

There have been some excellent features lately. Norman Corwin's 'Document TITA,' which was broadcast on the occasion of Human Rights Day, is a radio classic. It is a gem of construction and of language. The framework is the United Nations roll-call on the Declaration of Human Rights. The technique used is to stop the roll-call at relevant nations and recall an incident in their history which was of significance in the development of Human Rights. It is witty and wise, human and humane. The transition to Hebrew was reverent and managed to capture much of the excitement of the original, despite a certain slowness of tempo.

Tribute to Weizmann

The Galei Zahal feature describing a visit to the Weizmann Institute provided a tasteful programme on the occasion of the end of the thirty days' mourning for the late President. The production was as quiet and refined as the Institute itself, and taught us all something about the scientific research being carried out at Rehovoth.

The Wednesday night series of talks on 'Problems of Child Education' by Dr. Elitzur are refreshingly frank and sensible. They are directed to parents and discuss various psychological manifestations of the child in the home together with sound advice as to how they should be treated. All parents and teachers should be listening to these talks. The time chosen — 7.10 to 7.30 p.m. — is, however, grossly unsuitable as on the one hand there is still a large children's audience and, on the other, the parents are at their busiest. It would be far more suitable to broadcast this series at 8.45 when parents can listen in peace and learn much about the relationship with their children.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING:

Old and New Styles in Music (new series) starting in the Second Programme, tomorrow at 4); "Causes of the Social Unrest in Egypt" by Mohammed Gorem (Monday at 7.45); "Motherhood" from Tel Mond prison (Monday at 6); Anniversary of Crusoe ghetto uprising (Wednesday at 8).

AUDIO

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. A little snows with an arch. 5. Hang down. 9. A ship to keep the French quiet? 8. Baby garment of skin substitute. 10. Ely girl. 11. Some letters from a seaside resort. 13. It's long and thin. 15. Queer. 16. Had such affection for. 17. It's spent in a collection. 20. Goes to and fro in an outgoing manner? 22. This gets in by the one. 23. Cut. 24. Do take a bit of a chit for her. 26. This would be only part of a Frenchman's conversation. 27. A fair thing to do. 28. Does it grow in Grey valley? 31. Refuse to acknowledge. 32. Whisky to get off the first perhaps. 33. Where Samuel broke fodder up should? 34. Is due to a correspondent. 35. Diamond.

DOWN. — 1. Pay up for the book? 2. They have pets also. 3. Shall-fish. 4. A city in Germany. 5. Almost a chosen animal. 6. Question for embarrassing purposes. 7. Falling plant? 12. It isn't always this yards long. 14. Shiny for something to put in the bath. 18. Word with a for exhibition. 19. A queer lower. 20. With which to get information out of one's relations? 21. Old Bake has a comb. 24. Bank's mate. 25. After the money. 26. Say a rude word in court? 29. Eager listeners are all ears. 30. Responsible for a hold-up on washday.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Bones. 5. Mug. 9. Bake. 9. (s)Ram. 10. Pause. 11. Departure. 13. Ship. 15. War. 16. Hound. 17. Space(ship). 20. Car(t). 22. Ant. 23. Great. 24. Rose. 26. Sow. 27. Rice. 28. Appointed. 31. Pe-tro-l. 32. Bur(lesque). 33. Pull(man). 34. Ess(ay). 35. Hated.

DOWN. — 1. Bus-ses. 2. Continue. 3. Bad. 4. Sacred. 5. Make. 6. Gin. 7. Corset. 12. Pod(fish). 14. Pure. 18. Pet. 19. Accident. 20. Cheese. 21. Ketch(up). 24. Sat. 25. Piled. 28. Ships. 29. Ogre. 30. Doll.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M. (TEL AVIV) 415, 31.1 & 227 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Reboev 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.), 7.55, 12.55, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.55 p.m. Arabic Programme (including Sunday 8.30 a.m.) 5.25 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.45 Exercises. 6.57 Musical Clock (2). 7.15 Melodies (2). 8.30 Oriental Music. 9.05 Close Down. 10.55 a.m. Music While You Work (2). 11.40 Music (2). 12.55 Programme Music. 1.30 Light Music (2). 2.30 Midday Concert. 3.00 "Eichah Rabbah." 3.30 Interlude. 3.40 Lighter Moments. 4.45 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme. Schubert in G major (Mozart); Violin Concerto No. 5 (Mozart); Symphony No. 39 (Mozart). 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Programme announcements. 7.10 Light Music (2). 7.45 Talk. 8.05 Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: "Exiges" (Elgar); National Symphony Orchestra, Conductor Dr. Mahalon Sergent; Accordion Concerto (Hertz), A.B.C. Orchestra, Conductor Roy Harris, Soloist Andy Stone; Symphony No. 4 (Prokofiev), 1'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, Conductor: Ernest Ansermet. 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.10 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.10 Hassidic Songs (2). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Beethoven, Vitali, Elsbeth. 10.05 Musical Quiz. 10.10 Interval Concert. 11.00 Concert Hall: "The Three Sisters" (Mozart); Overture in A major (Mozart); "Wallenstein's Camp" (Smetana). 11.40 Concert Hr. 12.10 Records (2). 1.00 Cinema & Theatre. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Classical Recordings (2). 1.50 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Operetta. 5.00 "Hassidic." 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.20 Music (2). 7.40 Concert in the Garden. 8.00 Operetta by Arensky by St. Petersburg Ballet Orchestra. 8.40 Talk. 8.45 Concert Recordings (2). 9.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

6.30 p.m. Light Music. 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.20 Music (2). 7.40 Concert in the Garden. 8.00 Operetta by Arensky by St. Petersburg Ballet Orchestra. 8.40 Talk. 8.45 Concert Recordings (2). 9.00 Close Down.

English News 1.00 p.m. 10.05 p.m. French 2.00 p.m. Programme by Tel Aviv Radio. 5.00 p.m. Programme by Tel Aviv Radio. 6.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow 7.00 a.m. Music of Our Time. 8.45 Programme Music. 9.30 Request Programme. 10.30 Orchestral Music. 11.30 Close Down.

BBC Home Service (24.5 M.): 11.00 a.m. Religion and Legends. 11.30 Lord Baden Powell in South Africa. 11.45 "Once Upon a Time." 12.00 Programme Highlights. 12.30 Musical Medley. 1.00 "Behind the Scenes." 1.45 Music Hall.

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Jerusalem POST Staff

"WE heard the Kol Yisrael broadcast about the Jerusalem "Haverim Alilot" who collected toys for *The Jerusalem POST*-Sa'ad Hanukka Toy Fund," wrote the director of the Bet Gan ma'abara in Northern Galilee, "but we did not honestly believe that, situated as we are in a distant corner of Galilee, unknown to so many, you would reach us. Imagine our surprise and delight then, when bright new toys, books and sweets arrived for our children.

"Our workers here are unspoiled by tourists' visits and much publicity, and they and their children can feel the love that was put into the campaign, by which you brought the hearts of the children of the old-timers nearer to the hearts of the ma'barot children, and this strengthens their belief and faith in the destiny of the State far more than posters, articles or speeches.

"May I convey to you their heartfelt thanks for your campaign by which you brought light to their dark canvas dwellings and honour to the State."

To All Points

To the North and to the South, to the East and to the West, the toys, books and sweets have gone out, and now *The Jerusalem POST*-Sa'ad Hanukka Toy Fund Campaign for 1952 is over. An avalanche of wonderful toys poured into the offices of *The POST* and all Collection Centres — toys old and new, toys that bear all the earmarks of having been the dearly-loved playthings of so many of our children for so many years. Every conceivable type of toy was brought in and handed over with words of warmth and loving kindness for the children in the "neediest places" in our country—kindergartens, nurseries and schools in the ma'barot, in work villages, in detention schools and in hospitals.

Groups of school-children have marched into our offices, staggering under bouloads of toys, and proudly handing over little stacks of cash collected out of their weekly pocket money. Fathers, after long hours of work, have come in quietly, each carrying a little suitcase, commissioned by an earnest son or daughter to aid the Fund with chosen toys. The Jaffa "Lapid" Factory packed a box of its products for distribution at Hanukka. Mr. M. Landau of Tokyo airfreighted a package of mechanical toys, and "Materials for Israel" shipped a batch in the s.s. Elath, now in port.

And gifts in the form of hard cash have come in steadily day by day; checks, bills, coins, collected in schools, in offices, "among the neighbours"; from as far away as Switzerland, the U.S.A., Cyprus and Nairobi.

Many Thousands

Who were some of those whose donations added so much to the Fund, providing, in material terms, layettes, new toys and sweets, and in the spirit of Hanukka an endless flood of joy and happiness? They were Shoshanna, Judy and Dan of Jerusalem, who made plaster of Paris figures, which they sold in their neighbourhood, bringing IL.5 to the Fund; and the Beit Hayeled children at Nahsolim, who dimped stockings and brought their fifth year's contribution up to the amount of IL.34. They were the "Officers and men of the Police in the Jerusalem Area," who brought in IL.126.221, as well as the "Officers and men of a Patrol Depot of the Israel Defence Forces" near Tel Aviv who added IL.38. They were Arlene and Shepsel Lorien — 12-month old twins, who will forego their special money for the next three years in order to contribute IL.1. IL.4 came from Mr. Abel Segaloff, who told a delighted group of workers in our Tel Aviv office that on his way to Ra'anana by taxi he found a wallet containing money, documents and identification papers. The wallet back to Tel Aviv and decided that whatever reward he received he would donate to the Toy Fund. "Much to my surprise," he said, "the man only thanked me for my action, but he soon saw my point and gave me IL.4 and here it is. I am tired, but happy that I responded in my schools. They included Artzeun Avri Steinberg, who gave IL.1 to the Fund instead of spending it to buy flowers to be placed on Binyo Kenny's grave. They were the thousands more who quietly slipped a pound note into an envelope and stuffed it off.

Dolls and doll carriages purchased for The POST-Sa'ad Toy Fund caused great excitement wherever they were unloaded. Above the delighted children at the Yad Hamavtir Ma'abara troop alongside their kindergarten. Below the Government Transport tender backed up to the door of the kindergarten at the Ramat Hasharon Ma'abara has entranced a group of youngsters watching the proceedings.

Photos by Sofkin

Mickey gets friendly with her big soft bunny as she trundles up and down the Polio Pavilion at the Government Hospital at Beersheva. Children in hospitals, and all manner of closed and open institutions under the Ministry of Welfare's supervision are included in this year's distribution scheme.

Photo by Hirshhein

And who were those whose need sent the Government Transport drivers to every corner of the land? The kindergarten teachers at Paradiyeh were just preparing the Hanukka party for their charges when our tender arrived. We saw biscuits and sweets, and peanuts and a yellow drink that means lemonade for those who know no better, but we didn't see any toys on the long tables being laid. Now Hanukka without toys, even in a cold windy ma'abara in Upper Galilee, is unthinkable. Fortunately we were just in time to change all that. As we unloaded the two sacks, we could have sworn that there were tears in the teachers' eyes, but then it might have been the wind in Paradiyeh. As we pulled out a football and a rocking horse, a swing, a golliwog, a motor car and a plastic penguin, we were surprised that each toy was "exactly what we needed," "just what we wanted" or "just what we would have bought if we had any money." We were quick to solve this riddle. In a ma'bara where there are no toys, whatever you bring is just what they need. And the hug we blushingly received from the blonde girl on the hill of Paradiyeh, was surely meant for everyone who gave.

In the Safed ma'bara the children were practising their Hanukka song as we drove in. We left the toys in the kindergarten, and the teacher would write after the children saw them. In Rosh Pina, the young Sabra teacher had never heard of The Jerusalem POST, of the Toy Fund, but she assured us she would never forget either of them. We didn't remark on it, but as we checked the dolls and games into the toy corner of the kindergarten we noticed that there were lots of the usual friends there. Except for a few bricks and plasticine cars were the only toys in Rosh Pina, and considering the stuff in the toy shop some kilometres away, because toy shops don't count in ma'barot, especially in those which are listed in the unemployment statistics.

Nearly an hour's drive away in Halsa, the ma'bara that's last but not least. If you come to Halsa and happen also to bring a couple of sacks of toys with you, they will be pleased not only because you came at all but because you didn't forget them. Almost all the Lebanese border, their visitors are few, and we got a doubly welcome greeting. A young girl received the toys for the children, who were just getting ready for the Hanukka party.

Thanks to Halsa being the last stop there was still an extra doll that had hidden under the seat, and a ball that had rolled into the corner and a game that had forgotten to get out before, so Halsa didn't do so badly. Besides the teacher promised to pay us a visit next week, when the campaign finally ends.

The same story was repeated 46 times over all the North, 36 times in central and Tel Aviv area and down South as far as Tel Yeruham. In the Corridor and Jerusalem 27 stops were made. As the Government Transport and the *The POST* cars went north, south, east and west; backing up to a kindergarten, and dodging between huts, it was only the very cynical who didn't clearly see that they were spelling out Hanukka.

WOMEN IN THE LORDS

By Sylvia Short

LONDON. —

THE possibility of women sitting in The House of Lords was raised again here recently during a debate in the upper chamber in which the Government was urged to make good its election promise and call an all-party conference as soon as possible to discuss the whole question of reform.

It has long been a sore point with feminist groups in this country that though women members take their rightful places in the House of Commons, they still are barred from the House of Lords, and, now that Britain has a queen on the throne, the anomaly is felt to be more indefensible than ever.

While the government has to wrestle with the many economic problems facing the country it is unlikely that any immediate steps will be taken toward calling the promised conference, but the Marquess of Salisbury, conservative leader in The Lords, hints that a move may be made sooner than is expected.

The absence of women from The House of Lords is just one of the points which will be discussed when a conference on reform is convened. Under the hereditary method of choosing legislators, the House now has 800 members and, in the future may have as many as 1,000.

It is only due to the fact that many Lords do not take their seats in the chamber that members can meet at all; should every member decide to exercise his privilege and attend, it would be quite impossible for them all to get into the house. It is also handicapped in dealing with controversial issues by the fact that for 100 years it had been regarded as a Tory stronghold and so lacks in the eyes of the public any real influence or authority in debatable issues and in some quarters is considered redundant.

There is no doubt that reform is long overdue and it may not be so very long before women invade one of the last male strongholds left in Britain.

NANA

HIPS AGAIN

MEN, if you like women with plenty of meat on their bones, from now on it's hips. Hips, Hurray. Competent observers agree that the buxom figure has now established such an eye-taking curve on the graph of fashion that the pencil-slim figure of the 'twenties, 'thirties and 'forties is as good as out.

Leader of the prophets who are sure that a neo-Mae Westish cult is on the way is Mr. Robert Thomas, fashion designer and veteran dresser of beautiful women.

Mr. Thomas says that the priestess of the new cult will undoubtedly be blonde star Marilyn Monroe. Speaking of her reverently as "Monroe" or even as "The Monroe," he says that her chassis and its popularity are a sign that America is reverting to the Good Old Days when a woman had to open a door properly in order to get through.

"American women are realising that there is nothing wrong with the flesh," he says, "so long as it is in the right places."

(OPNS)

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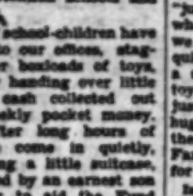
BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

EXIT TROUBLE



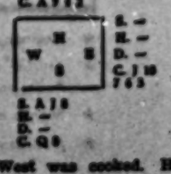
North dealer, neither side vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
—	—	3S	Db
—	—	—	

West thought he would collect a million on the above hand. He started with the king of hearts, and his partner made the impardonable mistake of failing to overtake with the ace. Another heart followed; this time East went up with the ace, and South ruffed.

Declarer's task was not to be envied. He could reckon with a loser in each of the three side suits; West's double portended the likelihood of three trump losers into the bargain. There was a hope of dumping the club loser on dummy's long diamond but this alone would not solve the problem.

Seizing the bull by its horns declarer shot back a low trump to the third trick of the game. West went up with the ten, and East's seven-spot was carefully noted. West returned the queen of hearts, which South ruffed again. A diamond came back; West split his honours, and dummy made the king. South ruffed out the last heart on the way back to his hand, collected the diamond ace and put West squarely into the lead with a third diamond. The situation was now:



Now West was cooked. He saw the thread of a discard of a club on dummy's master diamond and therefore returned the king of clubs; dummy won, and South followed up with the queen. All he had to do next was to lead a low trump from his hand, compelling West to return right into his major tenace.

Radioactive Iodine

NEW YORK. —

RADIOACTIVE iodine, produced by exposing iodine to atomic radiation, has proved successful as a treatment for persons suffering from toxic goiter.

Almost ten years have passed since the first thyrotoxic patients were treated with this atomic medicine. Commenting on the use of radioactive iodine, the American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Theraphy states that "more and more evidence is accumulating that indicates this to be a highly effective mode of treatment."

Radioactive iodine is used both as a tracer and a treatment. Its success is due in part to the amazing greediness of the thyroid gland for iodine. After a dose is given, most of the iodine is soon concentrated in the thyroid gland, situated in the neck, while the rest is thinly distributed throughout the rest of the patient's body.

A healthy thyroid gland takes up about 300 times as much iodine as does an equivalent amount of any other organ or tissue; an over-active thyroid from 1,000 to 1,500 times as much. This is why a tracer dose of radioactive iodine will show quickly and accurately the state of the thyroid gland's health and activity.

If the tracer dose confirms the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, the doctor gives a much larger dose. The radioactive atoms then race to the thyroid gland and bombard it with short-range beta rays. These rays destroy enough thyroid cells to reduce the harmful over-activity of the thyroid gland.

Since the atoms are concentrated in the gland itself and since the beta rays travel only about an eighth of an inch (0.3 cm.), they do no harm to adjacent tissue.

UBIS.

PLASTIC CARPETS

PATENTS have been taken out by a United Kingdom firm for an entirely new method of manufacturing plastics-bonded carpets. For some years manufacturers have been experimenting in floor coverings made from felted waste fibres bonded with plastics, but while some of the products proved exceptionally hard wearing and comparatively low in cost they had not the attractive appearance of true pile carpets. By a new method of bonding yarn, wound spiralled on metal rods, with plasticised polyvinyl chloride an outstandingly good looking and hard wearing floor covering has been achieved.

One advantage claimed for the plastics-bonded carpet over the commercially woven product is that the surface pile is really secure and cannot be dislodged from the backing. The strong adhesion also provides freedom from fraying after cutting, thus eliminating the binding necessary in the case of mechanically interwoven carpets. Speed in laying is another advantage. It is non-curling, lays flat without becoming displaced, is quickly cut to shape, and the edge sections require no sewing together nor edge taping and binding. Another feature of this plastic backing on rugs is its non-slip properties, a safety feature which has gained praise from hospitals where tests have been carried out.

A detailed examination of the properties of the new material have shown that its non-porous, draught-excluding backing is resistant to ingrained dirt, and also allows suction cleaners to work at maximum efficiency. Repairs to accidental damage, as by burning coals, can be neatly executed by cutting out the damaged portion and replacing with a patch which may be fixed either with adhesive solution and an overlapping fabric backing, or by heat-sealing.

Snappy Winter Suits

Originals in The POST By Yigael Gershoni.

Winter costumes can be worn most days without a top coat if made of sufficiently warm material. The one on the right is nipped in at the waist, has a shawl collar and a slim skirt. The costume on the left is fashioned with raglan sleeves and trimmed with a velvet collar and velvet pocket flaps.

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"A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE", film version of the Pulitzer Prize-winning and New York Drama Critics' Award production, will be shown shortly first at Tel Aviv and then in other leading cities of Israel.
Co-starring Vivien Leigh and Marlon Brando, *"A Streetcar Named Desire"* is an Elia Kazan production, produced by Charles K. Feldman for Warner Bros. and directed by Kazan, who was also responsible for the original Broadway staging.
Others, in the screen cast of the Tennessee Williams play, are Kim Hunter, Karl Malden, Rudy Bond and Peg Hillias, who with Mr. Brando, recreate their original Broadway roles.
Vivien Leigh, whose last American role was as "Scarlett" in *"Gone With The Wind"* created the Streetcar role in the London version.
(Advt.)

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Royal Purple Robe

By O. D. Gallagher

TWO women have begun weaving the royal purple velvet for Queen Elizabeth II's coronation robe on 100-year old handlooms in Braintree. They are the two most skilful women weavers in the British Commonwealth, Miss Lily Lee and Mrs. Hilda Calver.

Although they work in the same room alone, there is for eight hours a day no noun except the rattle of the foot treadles that part the warp of the velvet to take the flying shuttle that carries the weft. There is neither time nor chance for anything but weaving; they must make 20 metres of royal purple velvet each. Their looms turn out half a metre a day each.

They cannot relax their concentration because the weave is so fine that a slight variation in the pressure of the razor-sharp cutters that snip the silk threads and turn them into velvet pile would change the shade of the royal purple. Both women have been weaving for more than 20 years. But neither has had a task like this.

They are fierce competitors. They know that though each is making 20 metres for the coronation robe, only one will be used. The finest length, the possibly flawless length, will be chosen by the Queen. The other will be held as a duplicate in case anything should happen to the first piece while it is being made up into the robe.

But none will know whether the Queen chose the velvet woven by Miss Lee or Mrs. Calver. "Not even the two women will be able to distinguish bteween them," director John Doe, of Warner's, said.

But Miss Lee thought differently. "That's what everyone thinks. But I'll recognize my velvet all right if Her Majesty wears it. And Mrs. Calver will recognize it, too. Don't you worry. Nobody weaves exactly the same piece of velvet. There are the most delicate variations of color that come out in the thread cutting."

The velvet will cost £14 Sterling ($39.20) a yard, or 4560 Sterling ($1,568) for the two 20 metre lengths that are 54 cms. wide.

From the date when weaving of the velvet began, there will be no more visitors to the mills until it is completed in three months.

There were several top secrets lying about the mills recently. One man was weaving fabulous cloth of gold on a loom that had about 10,000 threads in it.

Asked who had ordered cloth of gold, how much an inch of it cost, and how did one get a Government permit to draw gold from the Bank of England to weave with, Director Doe said, "I'm afraid I cannot tell you. It is confidential."

Well, as there are no Indian maharajahs in town, it was safe to assume that the cloth of gold is for Queen Elizabeth's coronation, too. Cloth of gold is used for the canopy that is held over the Monarch's head during the most sacred moment of the ceremony, that of the annointing.

A man with a red beard wove figured velvet for the Queen's coronation throne. Every monarch begins the reign with his or her own throne. Queen Elizabeth's has been designed and is now being made.

Another man was weaving a piece of material that will be placed on the ancient throne of St. Edward. Under its wooden seat rests the Liagh-Fail, or stone of mystery. Every king and queen of England has been crowned on it through the ages.

The silk in this mill is being metamorphosed into the brilliant color of the focal point of the Queen's coronation.

The scene the weavers conjure in their minds as they whip their shuttles to and fro is something like this:

"Coronation day. Westminster Abbey. A cataract of red, blue, green, gold, scarlet, white spills into the interior. The Queen walks in alone. On either side of her long royal train are four young girls in white. They are supported by ladies in waiting and all are followed by the Mistress of the Robes.

"On either side of the blue carpet walk five gentlemen-at-arms in scarlet tunics and waving white plumes. In the center the Queen herself — young, beautiful, her cheeks flushed, a slight nervous quiver on her lips . . . her magnificent royal purple robe embroidered with the emblemns of the Commonwealth — the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, the leek, the wattle, the maple leaf . . . and then the dazzling retinue of the women of the bedchamber, maids of honor, the peeresses.

"The boys of Westminster School exercise their ancient privilege and shatter the silence with sharp cries of 'Vivat Regina Elizabeth! Vivat, Vivat, Vivat!' (Long live Queen Elizabeth.)"

U. P.

Work is in progress at the firm of Warner and Sons, Braintree, Essex, in England, on the weaving of the special velvet that is to be made into the Coronation robes for H. M. the Queen.

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gardening notes

FLOWER boxes on windows and balconies enable you to grow a wide variety of ornamental plants if you select them according to their need for sun or shade. The best balcony plants are geraniums, petunias and asparagus sprengeri. Carnations (sipers) verbena and the medium-sized annuals such as nasturtium phlox, calendula and the smaller ones like pansies, daisies and climbing sweet peas may also be planted now.

All these plants except asparagus thrive in a sunny location In shady places you can plant violets periwinkle and asparagus which are all perennials. The planting spaces for most of the medium-sized plants are 30 cm. apart, and for the smaller plants such as violets, pansies and daisies 15 cm. apart.

Pelargoniums are small bushes or shrubs with almost white, pink or red flowers. They are easily propagated from cuttings 10-15 cm. in length, inserted 2-3 cm. deep in almost any type of garden soil. They can be planted now from pots or cuttings, 30 cm. apart.

Ivy geranium, *Pelpoxium peltatum* (pelargonium hamagen) which has five pointed, ivy shaped bright, glossy green leaves, generally grows about 30 cm. high and can be used as a trailer or for hanging over the flower box. It is one of the best perennial balcony plants.

Zonal pelargonium, *Pelargonium zonale* (pelargonium hagur) is an upright shrub with roundish leaves which have a deep horseshoe shaped marking on the upper side. It grows very fast and reaches a height of 1-2 metres. In a balcony box it should not be grown higher than 30-50 cm.

Petunia is a tender annual or perennial plant from the Argentine. It has a weak but usually erect stem, 30 cm. high. The flowers range from white to blue and red to purple. They are often striped or marked. They can be planted now or in the spring, 30 cm. apart. Since petunias cannot stand frost it is better to plant them in the spring in hilly regions.

Asparagus, Sprengeri is a South African drooping vine plant, generally 30-40 cm. high and is mainly grown for its needle-like evergreen leaves. The plant also thrives in partly shaded spots and can be planted together with petunias or ivy geraniums. Plant 30-40 cm. apart.

Sweet Peas *Lathyrusodoratus* (afuna rehasit) an annual climber with pink, blue, red or white flowers likes plenty of sunshine and fresh air. This plant needs support and if you have no wire fence, put some branches with twigs firmly into the ground before sowing. The branches should be sufficiently secure to withstand strong wind. You can also make a trellis by fixing a stick at each end of the box and joining the top and bottom of each side with strong wire and then running a string up and down between the wires. Sow one seed at every 5 cm. 2-3 cm. deep. In a 30 cm. wide box only one row should be sown. The seeds germinate after 10-30 days according to the temperature.

Nasturtium Tropaeolum majus (kovah hanazir) is also an annual and grows up to 30 cm. It has yellow, orange and red flowers. Seeds should be sown 30 cm. apart, 2 cm. deep. In Jerusalem it is better to sow them in the spring. Seeds germinate in about 20 days.

Pansies (amnon ve tamar) with their blue, white or yellow flowers, and *daisies bellis perennis* (bat chen or chinanit) with white pink or red flowers are small plants which are treated as annuals; plant them 15 cm. apart. The same is true of violets, *viola odorat* (segal rehani or segalist) a perennial which likes shade and blossoms in winter or early spring.

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CREDO OF A DEMOCRAT

BEISHA'AR HATHKUFA (At the Gate of an Epoch). Essays by Eliezer Livneh. Israel Labour Party, Tel Aviv. 301 pp.

By S.Z. ABRAMOV

This collection of essays by Mr. E. Livneh, M.K., editor of the periodical "Be'Telem," contains only a part of the writings of one of the leading Mapai publicists in Israel; yet it is enough to show the intellectual qualities of the author, and his attitude towards the fundamental problems of our times. Even in dealing with transitory events he sets out to interpret them in the light of fundamental principles, and attempts to vest them with a significance that goes beyond the immediate limits of time and place.

The starting points for Livneh's outlook are his brusque rejection of the totalitarian approach, and his principle that human society is shaped by morality. For Livneh this principle is no postulate of any social "science," but derives from his awareness that "in the last resort it is the moral factor which determines the fate of Man and Society"; and that this factor is not "something lying outside normal human nature and society nor an external result of their processes, but part of their essence and incapable of separation from them." This basic assumption leads logically to his views of society and individual, of the economics and culture of the Jewish nation and the problems of the Jewish state.

Western Values

Livneh's approach is sustained from two sources. At first sight he seems to be inspired entirely by what is best in Western culture, the moral and political values of which serve him as a touchstone for assessing the vicissitudes of our generation. It is this inspiration which leads him to esteem so highly the political values of the English-speaking world. He rejects the Soviet regime, because it is, in essence, an open rebellion against Western cultural values. Since the individual who "follows the paths of the Lord and recognizes his moral duties is what is vital," it follows that the Soviet revolution "is nothing more than a counter-revolution on a universal scale... It is a revolt against the work of the Sixth Day of Creation." The most grievous transgression of this regime is the dehumanization of Man. Western culture, on the other hand, in spite of all the defects of its economic organization, bears the remedy for its ills in its own bosom, for it is firmly bound to the ethical and religious principle of the primacy of the individual.

The other, and indeed principal, source of Livneh's approach is Jewish culture, and above all its main treasure, the Bible. For him Israel is first and foremost a spiritual phenomenon, and those who renew the nation must reveal the foundations of Jewish culture and its treasures. In actual fact the roots of Western culture lie in the eternal contribution of the Jewish nation — in the belief in one God and the primacy of the moral factor. Hence Livneh's fervour for Western culture really derives from his comprehension of Jewish history.

Judaism and Individual

As against the Catholic and Marxist points of view, according to which the State is an evil which must finally vanish, Judaism accepts the State and views it as the framework within which alone a moral society can exist. For Livneh the prophetic and political factors complement one another, and "the time that prophecy came to an end in Israel" was a decisive turning-point in Jewish history. "Prophecy and kingdom, spiritual achievement and political freedom, are linked and paired together... both morally and historically speaking." Political rule which does not accept the rebuke of the prophet will end in servitude and destruction.

For this reason Jewish tradition rejects all rule by individuals and despises man's servility as the raw material of all tyranny. The Book of Deuteronomy lays down constitutional restrictions on the authority of government, and raises these restrictions to the level of a moral principle. The lofty and independent status of the prophet, the high priest and the Sanhedrin are regarded by Livneh as forerunners of the principle of separation of powers, and as restrictions of executive authority.

The British Experiment

More than five years ago, when the leaders of British Labour proceeded with the welfare state, the nationalisation of industry, Livneh expressed his doubts about the implications of these measures. The transfer of property to state ownership must necessarily lead to the growth of bureaucracy and bring about an extension of planning, and with total planning, the political regime would tend to become totalitarian, whereas the true task must be "to prevent individuals and groups from obtaining control over society by the power of property or economic monopoly." Livneh exposes the familiar dilemma which implementation of Socialism involves and distinguishes the inherent incompatibility between the concentration of economic power in the hands of the authorities, and a democratic society.

The great achievements of the British Labour Government have laid bare the dangers involved in a planned society and a welfare state. It has suddenly become obvious that nationalization does not in any way change the relations between workers and those set over them, or the attitude of the worker to his work; and furthermore, a welfare regime does not secure any increase in the production of economic values. Those who had hoped that the abolition of private property would produce a new type of man have been bitterly disappointed.

Types of Economy

Livneh has his own solution for this basic contradiction. Society must be composed of various types of economy, each of which has its own right of existence. The relations between them will be determined, not by decisions of the state authority, but by free competition. In his words, "not by any dogmatic preference, not by political compulsion... but by the test of economic efficiency... of each given form." Livneh offers this solution for socialism in general and to Israel society in particular, and he believes that, in this respect, Israel will serve as an example to others and will "unwittingly contribute to the solution of the social problems, for this is the high road to Socialism."

Livneh's vision of a democratic regime and various types of economy with equal rights whose fate will be decided by "the Court of Economic Competition" is closer to the spiritual climate of John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer than to any social doctrine which can be defined as Socialism. To social reformers and liberal thinkers, the supremacy of free competition is both a moral and economic principle, and Livneh's evolution in thought has led him back to the spiritual home of leading reformers of modern times, from Disraeli to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Theory and Terminology

If Livneh were to give up the term "Socialism" in the description of the social order which he preaches, his thought would attain a measure of completeness, since it would liberate itself from a terminology which does not quite correspond to his viewpoint. It is perhaps not absolutely necessary that there should be full harmony between a theory and the terminology in which it is expressed, and there may even be a certain advantage in a lack of congruity between the two. Yet, in the last resort, human custom demands this harmony, more particularly from one who rises from the level of the politician to that of a leader of thought.

At the beginning of the 13th century, the spiritual might of the Catholic Church had reached its peak, and scholastic thought reigned supreme, while philosophy served only to strengthen and provide the basis for religious faith. Yet, at that very time, a number of daring thinkers appeared, who would not agree to the submission of philosophy to religion. In order to find a way out of the dilemma, these philosophers suggested various methods of their own, within the garb of orthodox terminology. This new approach became the first breach in the wall of scholastic dogmatism, and those thinkers became, *sub specie aeternitatis* and possibly unconsciously, rebels against accepted truths, roadmarkers and heralds of a new epoch.

On reading Livneh's essays one feels that signs of a similar anti-dogmatic breach can be detected even in the hard crust around the Israel mind in the middle of the 20th century.

ESSAYS OF PERETZ

By DOV VARDI

AVNEI PINAH (Cornerstones). By Y.L. Peretz. Transl. B. Meltzer. Collected Works, Vol. VIII. Dvir, Tel Aviv. 403 pp.

As further volumes of the complete works of Y.L. Peretz see light, we become increasingly acquainted with those aspects of his work which had been unavailable in Hebrew. This volume too, is translated from the Yiddish original by the general editor of his works, Shimshon Meltzer, the poet. The translation was awarded the Tchernichovsky prize.

Here we have Peretz the feuilletonist, writing of those problems which were nearest to his heart, reacting to the positive and negative in Jewish life fifty years ago. Warsaw was his hub; a whole era of Hebrew-Yiddish literature is connected with the name of Peretz and Warsaw, just as Odessa is with Mendele, Ahad Ha'am and Bialik.

A number of the feuilletons treat of literature, "Literature and Life," "What's Lacking in our Literature," etc. Peretz rants at the new realistic trend in Hebrew literature as upheld by Ben Avigdor and cries out: "'Tis the end of romanticism! The end of the poetry! Life is wiped dry of every drop of imagination!" Yet Peretz was not wholly a romantic in his great chassidic stories. He was imaginative, poetic, indeed, — but he sketched some masterportraits of the realities of Jewish folk life.

What he has to say of Jerusalem at the time Ben-Yehuda was handed over to the authorities by the Jewish clerics, may have a special interest for our readers:

> What can we expect from a city which has become during generations a spitoon and a garbage can, a hospital and an isolation ward for all the communities of Israel throughout the world? Every good-for-nothing, madman, outcast, every blind schochet or impoverished usurer, every beggar and lapsed, old widowed Rebbetzin or Rabbi gone crazy, — all this was spat out and swept away and shipped off to Jerusalem.

In general, Peretz the Bundist, is at odds with the "Lovers of Zion."

Since much in the feuilletons is too specifically connected with a particular milieu and period, the present-day reader will have to do some guessing and skipping. Peretz wrote impulsively, irrationally; the articles are neither organised nor logically constructed, even for feuilletons; anecdote and argument, bitter sarcasm and mystic experiences are thrown in together; the exclamation marks rule in his rhetoric. Most of his philosophy is confusing; he is a revolutionary more by temperament than by clear ideology; but above all, he loves his people.

Peretz is *"der pintele Yid"* in every line; Jewish history and fate were his obsession. One could quote many a gem of thought; one must seek them in his turbulent ocean. This we leave to the reader.

One of the wood-cuts by Shoshanna Heymann from "No Black Flowers," poems by T. Carmi, just published by "Makhbarot Le'Sifrut," Tel Aviv.

MONEY AND STATISTICS

READINGS IN MONETARY THEORY. Ed. by F.A. Lutz & L.W. Mints. Blakiston, Philadelphia and Allen & Unwin, London. 395 pp. $5.

The latest volume in a series of re-published articles, sponsored by the American Economic Association, is of topical importance in view of the now widespread interest in monetary theory caused by the return to monetary instead of administrative measures in fighting inflationary trends.

The present volume which assembles twenty of the most important essays in this field published in various journals over the last quarter of a century, includes also a highly technical contribution by Don Patinkin, Professor of Economics at the Hebrew University, on "Price Flexibility and Full Employment." *K.G.*

Seminar on Statistics

An international seminar under the auspices of the United Nations held in Ottawa (Canada), in October, was devoted to problems of the methods of organization of Government statistics in various countries. The seminar was conducted in the form of joint consultation by the heads of statistical bureaux of 32 countries and representatives of various international organizations.

Prof. R. Bachi, Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel, participated in the seminar and gave a lecture on "Israel Problems and Methods."

SEAFARING IN ISRAEL

L'RUAH HAYAM (Spirit of the Sea). Speeches by David Remez. Israel Maritime League. Tel Aviv. 120 pp.

NAVIGATZIA HOFIT (Coastal Navigation). By S. Yeshua. Israel Maritime League Tel Aviv. 94 pp. Ill.

Israel's first Minister of Communications had many interests among which Jewish seafaring was not the least. His activities in this branch of Yishuv endeavour contributed to the founding of the Marine Trust and of Tel Aviv Port when Arab "rebels" at Jaffa Port thought that they could starve out the Jewish community. Remez took the initiative at that juncture and, together with other public-spirited personalities, opened a new life-line for the Yishuv.

Among his varied utterances on the subject of the Jew and the Sea the outstanding, perhaps, is his lament for s.s. Tel Aviv which was sold and ended its days in the deeps of the Far Eastern waters.

"Coastal Navigation" is a trade primer giving the student an insight into technical requisites. The book begins with an outline of geodetic concepts, magnetic forces, maps, and directions determining courses at sea, etc., and closes with tables designed to assist the novice in finding his way from one coast to another. *M.H.*

Tilling the Soil

SHEMESH AVIV (Spring Sun). By Moshe Smilansky. Dvir, Tel Aviv. 211pp.

Here is another volume of stories by the prolific author-publicist-farmer Smilansky ("Hawaja Musa") in which he continues to paint the portrait of the young Yishuv.

A writer who can discern tints and hues that may escape the average spectator, Smilansky's characters step out of the pages of his book full of life. Together with the soil they till, they undergo a gradual though palpable transformation. It is not only personalities who build the Yishuv; it is also the Yishuv that brings out personality.

Smilansky is writing history through the medium of the short story. *M.H.*

Life and Letters

French Reactions

"No free Frenchman must remain silent in the face of the events of Prague," begins an appeal to writers, artists, and scientists, published in a recent issue of "Franc-Tireur," the Paris daily. The strongly worded appeal covers several columns of the newspaper and is issued in collaboration with the "Association Francaise de la Liberte" which has more than 10,000 members.

The Prague trial gave M. Pinay, the French Premier, opportunity for a good repartee, according to a report in "Figaro." When he mentioned in the National Assembly his successful efforts to keep prices down, a Communist deputy interrupted: "Not the price of leather!" M. Pinay immediately retorted: "We all of us have our business; mine is leather, yours — ropes."

King Solomon's Gold

The location of Ophir which, according to legend, supplied Solomon's gold, is the subject of a long note in an unpublished manuscript by Sir Walter Raleigh, the Elizabethan geographer and poet. The MS which was recently exhibited at the British Museum, deals, according to a detailed description in the "Times," (November 29), with the assumption that Ophir lay, not in Central America, but in the Far East.

American Judaica

The story of a young Polish Jew who fights in the American Revolution is told by Nora Benjamin Kubie in "Joel, A Novel of Young America," published by Harper & Brothers, New York, and written especially for teen-agers. Mrs. Kubie is a cousin of the late Richard Gottheil, the Jewish scholar who was one of the founders of the American Jewish Historical Society.

"Portraits Etched in Stone," by David de Sola Pool, Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in New York since 1907, is a fully illustrated chronicle of early Jewish settlers in America, from 1682 to 1831. It tells the story of 179 people buried in the ancient cemetery of Chatham Square. (Columbia University Press, $10).

Pedagogical Terminology

The American method of teaching by way of "projects" is being discussed in the columns of the London "Times." One of the correspondents writes:

> May I suggest to all your schoolboy readers that, although copying from one book is clearly "cribbing," copying from two is "research"; and if one can get somebody else to do the copying, this becomes a "project."

Health Education in Peru

Health education will be included in all primary and secondary schools of Peru, following a degree issued by the Ministry of Education. Special teaching material on the subject is being prepared by a committee of experts.

Routine Murder

DIPLOMAT'S FOLLY. By Henry Wade. Macmillan, New York. 256 pp. $2.75.

This "police novel" is interesting mainly for a convincing account of the way the English police go about solving a murder. Routine and procedure are described meticulously, and if you take an interest in the more mathematical type of detection, the tale will please you. The background — post-war county society — is adequate, but the solution is a shock, psychologically speaking. *P.A.*

FRENCH LITERATURE TODAY

By PASCAL THEMANEYS

With the exception of political writing, and of the various fellow-travellers and disciples of Jean-Paul Sartre and of Existentialism, recent French literary output definitely seems to have a flavour of the past. This statement is not intended to be derogatory; there are times when it is wise to turn one's back to the present. It may be, however, that underlying this trend there is a circumstantial reason which can be analyzed.

The ironical mind might find satisfaction in looking through a paper like the "Nouvelles Littéraires". The first page is devoted to the Paris of Baudelaire's time and to the works of the painter Delacroix, while the second brings a study of the origins of Racine's plays Esther and Athalie. Even the "Book of the Week" column in the same issue offers nothing fresher than a novel by Benjamin Constant, the author of Adolphe and the friend of Mme de Staël.

The literary reviews, in compliance with their function, give greater prominence to history and geography, but here too, there is little that could be called new. Masters like Mauriac, Maurois and a few others, are engaged in bringing out their complete works.

Posthumous Proust

Certainly the most important book to come out recently is "Jean Santeuil", a hitherto unpublished novel by Marcel Proust, which has provoked a great deal of discussion and interest. Although Proust did not publish the book in his lifetime, it contains many pages comparable in beauty to "A la recherche du temps perdu". Here the hero is called Jean, but the autobiographical method is very similar, and the same penetrating analytical qualities and intensity of detail and impression capture our attention.

Proust's as yet unpublished work may still have many surprises in store. His niece, who is his literary executrix, told me several years ago of a diary containing many clues to Proust's method of creating the characters—mostly composite—of "A la recherche du temps perdu". Proust found the name Charlus, for instance, in the *Mémories of St. Simon*, and he used it for a character which is a synthesis of two of his friends.

Other books deal with the more recent past. Jacques Porel, the son of the great actress Réjane, has recalled, in a charming volume of reminiscences, his friends, the habitués of the "Boeuf sur le Toit", a cabaret whose name — as Parisian legend has it — was inspired by a Talmudic discussion. The cynical and disillusioned crowd which Porel describes belonged to the generation between the two world wars which has been accused, with some reason, of having prepared the ground for the defeat of 1940.

A recent book on Drieu La Rochelle, the pro-Nazi writer, has revived the discussion of this topic, and it is not necessary to look far to trace Gide's influence, which has marked this generation to a sometimes dangerous extent.

Lost Illusions

Autobiographies, which are very fashionable nowadays, also tend to focus attention on that period and its consciously disillusioned philosophy of life. In his new novel "Les Amours et les Haines," Claude Aveline, a sincere and serious writer, continues the lifestory of Philippe Denis, a character whose portrait he sketched in another novel more than 20 years ago. A balanced judgement of the book, however, will only be possible when the third volume dealing with the life of Philippe Denis will be published.

Another seemingly autobiographical book, Emmanuel Berl's "Sylvia," is more sophisticated and has had a considerable success. The emotional life of his characters is the author's main concern. The hero, who meets the woman he will always love while he is still very young, gives her up, partly because both are convinced that they are made for each other. In their inmost hearts, however, both are deeply pessimistic and believe that the good things of life will never happen to them. Thus they are destined to live out their lives parallel to the fate which could have been theirs, had they obeyed the sudden but profoundly negative command of their natures. In this connection it may be recalled that Emmanuel Berl is the author of a study on Quietism, a Christian philosophical doctrine upheld by the classical writer Bossuet. This philosophy and its mistrust of action seems to have deeply influenced Berl's thought.

Resistance Spirit

Yet, only a very short while ago, French literature, invigorated by the fresh wind of the Résistance, produced values which, though sometimes purely circumstantial, were nonetheless enduring, dramatic and vital. We need only recall the poetry of Aragon, Eluard and Cassou, or the deeply human novels of Vercors.

It seemed at one time as if all the uncertainties, artificiality and artificial smiles which marked the period between the wars had given way to an unmistakable revival. Unfortunately, the political situation today, when the world is split into two hostile camps fighting a cold war, has prematurely withered the budding renewal. Politics in their most most paroxysmal form serve as the inspiration of Meckert's sombre and violent story "Je suis un Monstre." In which adolescents and even children hate each other for political reasons, and where a sort of civil war is in progress in a holiday camp, under the horrified eyes of an idealist teacher.

Eluard's Legacy

The writers of the Résistance dispersed only to find themselves in opposite camps. Together with the brotherhood of arms part of their inspiration dissolved into thin air, and the writers of the Résistance have already for some years disappointed the expectations of their readers. An artificial survival of the spirit of the Resistance is not sufficient to nourish either their talent or public interest.

The only exception remains Paul Eluard. This great poet, who has recently died in Switzerland, never ceased dazzling us by the fluid grace of his poetry, where a certain nebulousness only serves to veil the stars. In spite of his political convictions, Eluard's poetry is very subjective, burdened with personal pain and coloured with fantasy. Some of his new poems perhaps even surpass the resistance poems and "Liberté," which in its time evoked in us such passionate response.

With the prophetic vision sometimes granted to poets, Eluard denounced, in the ardent verses dedicated to the memory of the persecuted Jewish Child, the purge that failed, and the weakness and insincerity of the Résistance in its triumph.

SOUL IN EXILE

A MAN OF GOD. ARIADNE. THE FUNERAL PYRE. Three Plays with a Preface on THE DRAMA OF THE SOUL IN EXILE. By Gabriel Marcel. Secker & Warburg, London. 262 pp. 12s.

There is something uncanny, if not morbid, about the degree of self-consciousness to which the French existentialist is capable of attaining. Life, and thought about life, and the life of thought, all strive towards clarity of expression — in a tradition of which Pascal and Descartes were early classics.

This quality we have already encountered in Sartre's plays, novels, and criticism, and now again in this first volume of Marcel's plays in English. What is left for the critic to add when the author's own Preface is such a brilliant analysis of his own aims and accomplishments? Only Shaw was capable occasionally of such calm self-appraisal.

"For me," he writes, "the soul in exile is the soul who has become a stranger to itself, who can no longer understand itself, who has lost its way." The dramas in which he reveals such tragic individuals are woven of the stuff of life, and have the intensity of real conversation overheard at moments of crisis. One can readily understand why such excellent dialogue has proven to be well adapted to radio (on B.B.C.'s Third Programme).

Marcel is also a philosopher (he delivered the Gifford Lectures in Aberdeen in 1950), and his characters sometimes seem preternaturally intelligent. It may be natural, perhaps, for an impoverished music critic (in "Ariadne") to observe: "Existence is so tangled and absurd. It's strange, and I feel a little ashamed, that I've only realized it since we lost our money." And so, too, with his "Man of God,' a Pastor whose gradual "discoveries" fall short of the ideal: "To be known as one is..."

But there is less intellectualizing in the tightly woven "Funeral Pyre," with its penetrating portrait of an unconsciously malevolent woman. Here, especially, Freudian insight is necessary for our understanding of the situation.

We can pay these complex creations the high compliment of saying that, though they do not use the Freudian terminology, Marcel's people usually seem "ambiguously" real enough to invite psychoanalysis. *S.J.K.*

Fun Behind the Curtain

ANGELCAKE. By P.G. Wodehouse. Doubleday, New York. 222 pp. $2.75.

It is most satisfactory to relate that Mr. Wodehouse is back in his stride with this novel of New York show-land behind the scenes.

The story isn't much, of course — it is that of a young Englishman, county, but broke, who earns his living as a desk clerk in New York, inherits some money, is inveigled into partnership by the producer of a doubtful play which later turns out to be a hit, and who in the process falls in love with a very practical and energetic young girl. Mr. Wodehouse contrasts the language spoken by the protagonists in a masterly way, as for instance the handsome American actor with his quotations, the drawl of the English aristocrat, the slick and ungrammatical jargon of the show producer.

What a philologist has been lost to the world in Mr. Wodehouse! His excruciatingly funny dialogue, too, though owing something to the preposterous situations, gets most of its effects through felicitous phrases. Read the producer's analysis of the play he is putting on, and if you don't burst your belt — well, you will never be a Wodehouse fan!

PAULA ARNOLD

NOCHIUTH

Chess

December 12, 1952

PROBLEM No. 709
Ottorio Stocchi, Lemberano
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST

Kt5; Qh1; Rg4; Ba1, Bh3; Kd8, Kh8; Pb2, c4, c5, f2, h4, g2. (13)
Kc4, Rd7; Rf1; Ke1, Kd5; Pb4, f6, g3. (8)

White mates in Two.

Ottorio Stocchi ranks today as one of the foremost and perhaps the greatest composer. An unexhausted source of masterpieces, he often surprises his admirers by his large output, every problem marked by his typical inimitable style.

In endgame No. 32 white overlooked a neat combination by black, and committed a grave error by playing 1.Rg5? whereupon came the shattering reply 1...Rxe3+!! 2.fxe3 Re3#. White could have won in only two moves.

ZURICH 1952

The Zurich tournament has been won by the Swede Lundin (10.5 points out of 13 possible), followed by Chernyshev and Euwe 9.5, Bisu 9, Canal 8.5, Udovcic 8, Teran 7.5, Gonz 7, etc.

Here are two instructive miniatures from the tourney, proving that small errors are sometimes have grave results.

GAME No. 161

White (Gligoric)	Black (Lundin)
1.e4 Nf6	2.Ke5 d6 3.Kd3 d5 4.e4 c6
5.c3 Kbd7	6.c5 h5? 7.Qa4 cxd5 8.Kb5 Qb6
9.c6 dxc6	10.Qd1 Kb8 11.Qd5 Rh7
12.Qxc6+	Qxc7? 13.Kb3+ and mates.

NEW CHESS CLUB

A new chess club has recently been inaugurated in the "Ha'oved" club, 112 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv. In spite of short existence and the fact that play has been taking place on Wednesdays and Saturdays only, the new club counts already 50 members some of the top Tel Aviv players.

ENDGAME No. 37
Najdorf-Euwe (Belgrade, 1951)

Ke6 Rg6; Kb5; Pb2, d5, e4, h4. (7)
Ke8 Rf5; Kb7; Pb4, d6, e5, h6. (7)
White to play (see remarks).

We wish the new enterprise every success.

A chess circle has also been inaugurated in cafe "Ma'adan," 136 Rehov Dizengoff, under the able management of Mr. J. Braun, formerly of Switzerland. The circle is open daily from 4 p.m. till midnight as well as Saturday morning. Simultaneous performances, matches, lightning tournaments and qualification tourneys are included in the programme of the circle. There is no entrance charge and players are cordially invited.

HOLLAND-ISRAEL COMPOSING MATCH

In the first entries of the composition match against Holland (the theme proposed by Israel) 18 problems out of the 32 entered, proved to be correct. Amongst these four were Israelis: J. Goldsmith — 4th place, Y. Shalosh — 4th place, Z. Hellner — 7th, H. Grinblat — 15th. In the second section (the theme proposed by Holland) where 16 compositions were entered, the percentage of correct problems was somewhat better, viz. 24, but still on the low side. The Israeli composers were not familiar with the theme required, the so-called "Turton Correction," and consequently only three of our participants succeeded in submitting correct settings. Results were: J. Goldsmith — 13th place, Y. Shalosh — 14th, Z. Hellner — 15th.

We extend our best compliments to our Dutch friends and we hope that after some time we may be in a position to organize a return match. In the meantime, however, the I.P.A. has challenged France. The composition of all Israel composers will be required.

Stamp of the Week

"And a little child shall lead them," said the Prophet Isaiah. And today, 2,600 years later, Austria is taking his advice in a stamp aimed at building up peace and good relations right around the world.

The idea is simple. If children of different countries write to each other, the friendship will last when they grow older and may influence the governments they vote into power. So Austria takes the lead in this new way to friendship: A stamp. It shows a typical little pigtailed Austrian girl and is inscribed "International Children's Correspondence."

The face-value is 2 schillings 40 groschen and the stamp sells in London at 1d. It is perforated 14 by 13½.

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